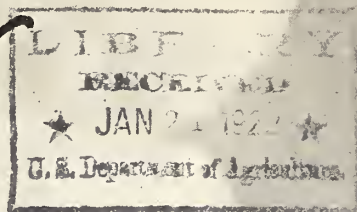


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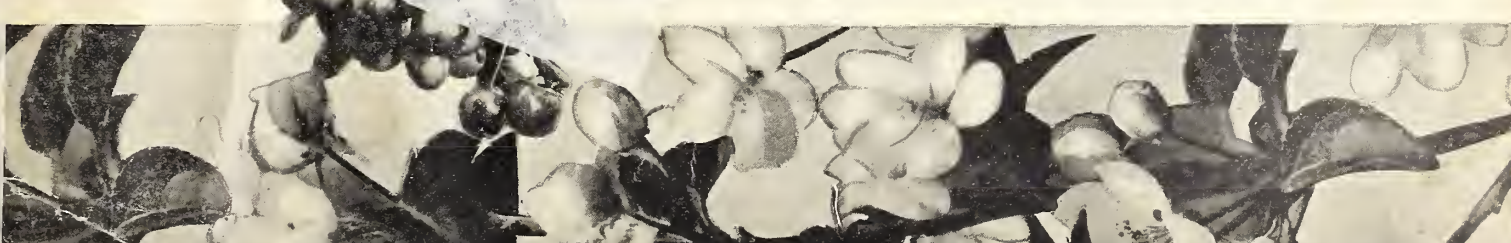
The WASHINGTON NURSERY BOOK



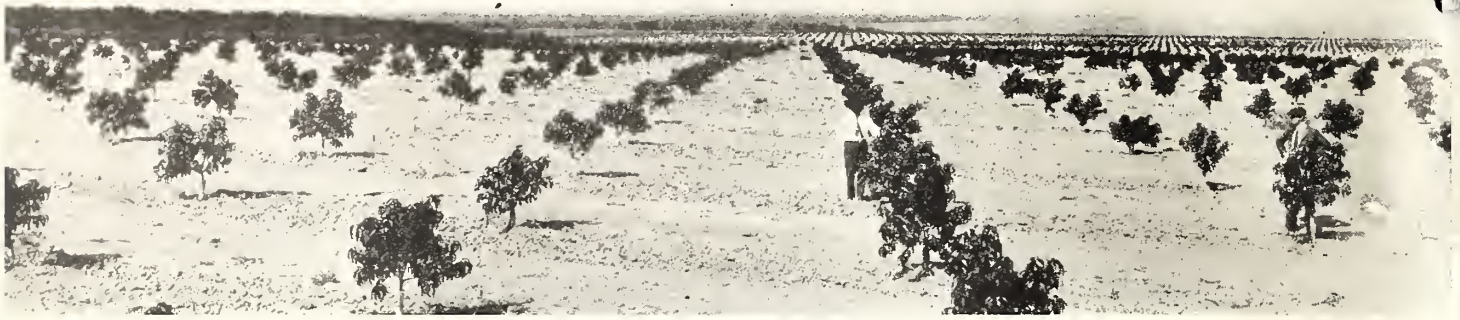
Fruit, Shade and
Nut Trees
Ornamentals
Shrubs
Vines
Roses, etc.

COMPLETE
LANDSCAPE
SERVICE

*"It's not a home
until it's planted"*



WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY • TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON



A large planting of Washington Nursery Company trees. Note the splendid stand and fine growth.

To Those Who Plant

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY is an established institution. We started at Toppenish in 1903 and have been engaged exclusively in the nursery business at this same location twenty-three years. From a modest beginning our business has steadily grown. We enjoy the confidence and patronage of thousands of customers throughout the West, and are known to the wholesale nursery trade throughout America. Our shipments last year totaled seventy-six car loads, nearly half of which rolled to points in the middle-west, south, and New England.

In our nursery operations 1,100 acres of land are under our control, 400 acres of which are devoted exclusively to nursery purposes, the balance in rotating crops in preparation for nursery use. Only new soil never before used for nursery purposes is used in the production of our stock. This eliminates root disease and pests and makes for vigorous, thrifty trees which will "take hold" of your soil and make good from the start.

Here are some further conditions that enable us to produce some of the best trees and plants propagated in America:

1 WE GROW OUR OWN SEEDLINGS and foundation stocks in our own nurseries and use the best and most vigorous for propagating purposes.

2 SURE MOISTURE SUPPLY—Through irrigation our moisture supply is absolutely under control. A normal steady growth is maintained throughout the growing season, after which water is turned off and during the fall season trees harden and ripen up thoroughly. This gives us a decided advantage over many localities where irregular rainfalls must be depended upon, with consequent poor growth during periods of drouth.

3 OUR LOCATION IS IDEAL—We have a long growing season and the finest of fertile soil. Large amounts of land are available, enabling us to produce our trees on new soil each year. A visit

to our nursery would convince you of the great advantage this gives us in the production of clean vigorous stock.

4 NO PESTS OR DISEASE—We are isolated from old orchards and forests, as the Indian lands have been cultivated but a few years, mostly as hay and potato ranches. This fact will appeal to commercial orchardists as well as small planters, as it guarantees clean stock, which you should demand.

5 CULTIVATION—In our nursery cultivation never stops. It is under the personal supervision of the management, based on long experience and practical knowledge of tree and plant life. In large measure it is responsible for the remarkably fine roots for which Washington Nursery trees have been well known for many years.

Direct To You From Our Nurseries

When you order from the Washington Nursery Co. or through its accredited representative you know exactly what you are getting and where and by whom it was produced. We grow the trees we sell. Your stock goes direct to you from our nursery at Toppenish. Every tree is carefully inspected before shipment—twice by our inspectors and once by a deputy Washington State Inspector. A certificate of inspection is attached to every shipment and our guarantee is back of every tree. We won't accept your order if we aren't sure that we can satisfy you with good stock and good service. We don't want your money on any other basis.

BUY THE BEST—Perhaps you can buy cheaper trees—but in the long run you will find the BEST trees, regardless of price, are the only really "cheap" trees, and the most profitable ones for you to plant. For twenty-three years Washington Nursery trees have been known throughout the West for their quality and good roots. A poor tree can never overtake a good tree. A few cents per tree difference in the purchase of good trees at the start may spell the difference between real dividends or losses over a long period of years to come.

Prof. F. A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says:

"A saving of \$2.00 or \$3.00 in the price of nursery stock may be lost

a hundred times over before the first crop is gathered. This is one point at which parsimonious economy is like dropping money down a well."

Prof. Paddock, in his book, "Fruit Growing in Arid Regions," has this to say about cheap trees:

"Cheap trees are seldom, if ever, a bargain; the grower should insist on having first-class trees and should be willing to pay for them."

The California State Commission of Horticulture, Monthly Bulletin No. 5, Vol. 7, says:

"In buying trees it is well first of all to know the nurseryman with whom one is dealing, and to insist upon good stock. Such stock usually sells for a good price, the man who buys cheap trees is laying the best possible foundation for a cheap orchard, as cheap trees, in practically every case, are inferior trees."

This same Horticultural Commission, representing one of the greatest horticultural areas in the world, further says:

"The nurseryman's responsibility for the character of the orchards that are grown from trees that he propagates is very great. When we stop to consider the fact that practically all of the orchards are grown from trees that are propagated by nurserymen whose duty it is to know that the trees sold are true to name, free from dangerous insect pests and disease, etc., we can begin to realize that the nurseryman's trade is one of great importance, and that the man who conducts a reputable nursery business represents a type of public servant who is of inestimable value to the horticultural industry of the state or locality where he conducts his business. Conversely, the nurseryman who is not reliable and who thinks only of the present and the few dollars that his trade brings him represents a public menace in that he retards the progress of horticulture through the dissemination of his inferior stock."



(1) Clearing the sage brush from virgin soil. Note the luxuriant growth. (2) This wheat field averaged 81 bushel per acre. (3) Potato field which averaged 16 tons per acre. (4) Onions yield as high as 18 tons per acre.

The above illustrations show the fertility of our soil. Such soil produces first-class nursery stock.



Washington Nursery Company's Plant No. 1.

Good Facilities for Serving You

Here at Toppenish you will find the finest nursery packing plants to be found in the West. Washington Nursery trees and plants are graded and prepared for shipment within insulated packing houses away from drying winds and frost. From the field to the planter "care in handling" is the watchword.

Canvas protects every load of trees en route from field to packing house. At every step in our nursery operations protection to stock and the utmost care in handling is exercised.

ORDER EARLY—Place your order early. Many of our customers place orders with us months in advance of delivery date. It is an advantage to order as early as possible. Our line is more complete. We will reserve just the varieties wanted. Shipment will be made at the proper time for planting in your locality. We ship both in fall and spring according to the wishes of our customers, except that in localities where climatic conditions are not favorable for fall planting, spring shipment is made.

TERMS—\$2.00 deposit on orders of \$20.00 and under, 10 per cent deposit on orders over \$20.00, balance, C. O. D. Make checks payable to the company. *We pay transportation wherever regular deposit is made.*

GUARANTEE—Stock is guaranteed to arrive in live, fresh condition for planting, to be true to name,

free from pest or plant disease. It is obvious that we cannot guarantee that customers will make trees live, as we have no control over conditions surrounding them and the care they will receive after leaving our hands. If by any chance any stock is not in good condition upon arrival, notify us immediately.

It Pays to Plant the Best

There are more Washington Nursery trees bearing in orchards of the Northwest than from any other one nursery.

PLANT THE BEST—Big commercial orchardists—home owners in town, city and country—all plant Washington Nursery trees. Upon the dependability the nurseryman is entrusted much of the success planting. The best trees obtainable are the only "heap" trees to plant in the long run.

SQUARE-DEAL TREES—There is protection for you as a planter in the fact that we grow trees we sell. Your trees come direct to you from our nursery. We are here to stand back of our goods and you will always find us ready to do so.

GROWN ON NEW SOIL—PROPAGATED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS—THOROUGHLY PACKED—Only new soil is used for the growing of Washington Nursery trees—which means freedom from root disease and many tree pests. Our fruit trees are propagated from bearing orchards of proven worth—which insures genuineness of variety, and productiveness. In our two large insulated packing houses trees can be carefully graded and inspected, and prepared for shipment without the least exposure to wind or weather.

UP-TO-DATE STOCKS—In the matter of varieties and root stocks we always endeavor to keep abreast with the times. We refuse to offer new varieties to the public until we are first convinced that such new fruits have genuine merit and are of such quality and worth that we personally would plant them were we the planter. We are closely in touch with experimental work being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and many of the State Colleges, so that our trade may have the advantages of the latest and best developments as they become tried and proved.

WE WILL REALLY TRY TO PLEASE YOU—One of our good Yakima Valley customers who recently planted 12,000 of our trees, invited us to observe the splendid growth obtained in the young orchard, and remarked: "They're the finest trees I have ever planted." It will be our constant effort, through good stock, good service and square dealing, to obtain that same remark from every Washington Nursery customer.



Washington Nursery Company's Plant No. 2.

(1) Interior of Packing Plant No. 1. (2) Another view in Packing Plant No. 1. (3) Crews digging young fruit trees in late fall. (4) Teams and Tractors preparing ground for planting in early spring. (5) Washington Nursery Crew planting apple grafts in early spring. (6) Interior Packing House No. 2, showing refrigerator cars inside the building.



40-Acre Field of Washington Nursery Company Apple Trees.

Planting Hints

The greatest care and attention should be given the planting of your trees and shrubs. Nursery stock worth buying is worth proper planting and care. The first rule for success is to get the plants as soon as possible after they arrive at your station.

Never let the roots dry out from the time you receive the stock until they are planted. If impossible to plant immediately upon arrival and if you are to be delayed several days before planting, or if the number of plants is so large that planting will require considerable time, they should be removed from the container and "heeled in."

HEELING-IN IS TEMPORARY PLANTING—Select a well drained place, preferably protected from wind and sun. When a large number of trees and shrubs are to be planted, it may be well to heel them in near the place they are to occupy when planted. If they are in small bundles and are to be planted in a few days, opening the bundles may not be necessary although heeling-in is made easier if this is done.

HOW TO HEEL-IN—Dig a trench 12 to 18 inches deep, depending on the size of the root system of the plants, one side of the trench slanting at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees. Place the roots in the trench with stem or tree trunks against the slanting side. Cover with earth, working it carefully around the roots, packing the soil so that all parts of the root system are in contact with the soil. It is usually advisable to use some water in heeling-in so that the earth may be washed in around the roots, thus preventing the possibility of air spaces.

FROZEN AND DRIED STOCK NEEDS SPECIAL ATTENTION—Should stock arrive in frozen condition, place the package in a cool, dry place where it will thaw out slowly. Covering it with straw, hay or blankets to retard the thawing will usually be beneficial. Do not unpack stock until it is thawed out.

Sometimes, because of delay in transit, stock becomes dry. Sometimes with woody plants, the bark is shrivelled and plants may appear dead. Such stock should be buried in moist soil covering the entire plant. Soil may be wet down freely and stock left four or five days. This will usually revive such stock unless the drying has been too severe. When drying has not been severe, putting the roots in water for a few hours is all that is necessary.

Washington Nursery trees and shrubs are thoroughly matured and the wood fibre hardened before being sent out. Our soil is of the best and our growing, digging and packing methods are thorough. We are very careful that stock is properly packed to arrive in perfect condition. Except where noted, all stock listed in this catalog will thrive in any good, ordinary garden soil. See that your soil is at least 18 inches in depth. It should be well plowed or spaded up and thoroughly pulverized. Soil for evergreens should contain decayed vegetable matter obtained in the woods or from the creek bottoms. Mix this

well with the soil. Well rotted manure will serve the purpose. Manure should be used **VERY CAREFULLY**. It can be used in the soil in two ways: (1) By burying a layer two or three inches below the lowest point where the roots are set; (2) By putting it on top and gradually raking it in. Never allow it to touch any part of the plant—root, stem or branches. If manure is used, be very sure it is old and well rotted. Green manure will burn your trees or plants and kill them if it comes in contact with any part of the plant.

An important point in all plantings is to make sure that the soil has been well broken up and well worked in and packed around the roots so that no air holes remain to dry out the roots. It is always well to dig a hole considerably larger than actually required. Place the plant in the hole; spread the roots out carefully, pour in some of the earth over the roots and work the plant up and down to gradually work the earth in around the roots. When the hole is about half filled with earth, use a bucket full of water to wash the dirt in perfectly around the roots. Then fill up the hole with earth and pack and tread

the earth in with foot or poke it in around the roots with a stick.

Where soil is gravelly, it is always advisable to dig an especially large hole and fill in around where the roots of the tree will extend with a good rich loam. A layer of well-rotted manure or leaves at the bottom of this large hole will hold moisture. The new loam should be tramped down well before setting the tree or plant. The first essential in planting is to have every part of the root system in firm contact with the soil. This requires fine soil and care in compacting it around the roots. Haste in filling in the soil certainly makes waste in planting.

Whether deciduous shrubs or evergreens, do not pour water on top of the soil around the plant immediately after planting. Two common mistakes in using water in planting are: (1) Putting it on after the hole has been filled, and (2) using it in too small amounts. If it is used, enough should be used to thoroughly moisten the soil for some distance around the roots. It should be either poured into the hole before putting in the plant or added when the hole is partly filled. Water should never be applied to the surface soil after the hole is filled, as this will compact the soil and leave it in condition favorable to the loss of large amounts of moisture later on. After the plant has "taken hold," however, it is very important that it be kept well watered. This does not mean simply sprinkling. Pour the water around the roots in liberal quantities and often. Scant sprinkling is often worse than no water at all.

The first two years are the critical period in the life of a tree. Particular care and attention are required during this babyhood.

PRUNE THE ROOTS—In planting your trees or shrubs, trim off broken and bruised roots. Any long, slender roots should be cut back to eight to ten inches. Make a slanting cut from the under side so that the slanting surface will rest on the soil. Trim off any dry and damaged roots.

PRUNE TREES AND SHRUBS AFTER PLANTING—In the case of fruit trees planted in an orchard, it is usually desirable to cut back the trunk to within 18 to 24 inches from the ground so that the head of the tree will be comparatively low and make the harvesting of the fruit easier. If the tree is branched, four or five branches should be selected and all others removed. Avoid "V" shaped crotches and have the branches distributed along the trunk rather than have them come out close together. Cut back the branches somewhat in order that the new branches may be forced out nearer the head of the tree.

SPECIAL PRACTICE IN PRUNING ORNAMENTAL TREES—It is usually well to place the poorest side of the tree toward the south since the light conditions on this side are more favorable and



F. A. Wiggins, President of the Washington Nursery Co.



Irrigation supplies the proper amount of moisture only when needed.



Clean cultivation produces well-rooted trees.

thus better growth results. It is also well to lean the tree slightly toward the direction from which the prevailing winds come, if winds in your district are inclined to be at all strong.

MANY TREES ARE LOST EACH YEAR BY NEGLECTING TO STAKE THEM—If the top is large or the prevailing wind strong, there is likely to be continual swaying, the soil about the roots is loosened and new root growth lost or broken off. Usually staking is only necessary the first year. Two or more stakes may be used but in every case care must be taken that the tree be attached and held rigidly to the support so that there will be no injury to the bark and the trunk can develop. When planting smooth bark trees or Red Maple, Norway Maple, Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, European Linden, etc., it may be desirable, especially in exposed conditions, to protect the trunks with a "V" shaped wooden guard or with a tube of building paper placed loosely about the tree or by wrapping the trunk with gunny sacks. This protection may be desirable the first two years.

The use of water with ornamental trees after planting requires judgment and is influenced by the character and condition of the soil. In a loose, well-drained soil an excess of moisture is almost impossible, but in a stiff, caking, heavy soil a free use of water may be very injurious. In such soils, the tree holes should be made very much larger than usual. Soil should be removed to a depth of 2 to 3 feet for an area of 3 to 4 feet square and filled with good, loamy soil. This is often necessary where trees are planted under trying city conditions. To make watering easy, it is sometimes desirable to place three 2-inch drain tiles at equal intervals about the tree and vertical in the soils with coarse sand or gravel at the base of the tiles. Water can be applied through these tiles when necessary.

Ornamental trees may be pruned or thinned in proportion to the loss in the root system in transplanting. Often one-third to one-half of the wood may be removed to good advantage. If the tree is low branched and is to be used in street planting, all that may be required will be the removal of the lower branches and thinning of the rest so that no branch will interfere in the development of the tree. If the remaining branches are long and straggly, these should be headed back sufficiently to shape the tree properly. One should keep in mind that topping or dehorning a tree or cutting off the leader directs the growth into a number of small branches at the point of cutting, while pruning or cutting off small branches directs the energy into the main branches. The latter preserves the natural form of the tree and is more desirable.

The wood of cherry trees is very porous and when the tree is cut off or headed at planting time it is always advisable to cover the end of the stub with grafting wax or some similar substance to prevent drying out of the wood.

Mulch To Save Moisture

Frequently the most trying time for the tree or plant comes during the hot, dry days of summer. It is necessary to provide moisture against that

time, which is usually best done by preventing the soil around the roots from drying out. In an orchard this is done by cultivation. Where practical this is usually the most satisfactory method. In ornamental plantings where this is impossible a litter mulch is indispensable. Lawn clippings, grass, strawy manure or other material which will make a loose covering may be used. Manure is not as desirable as other materials but can be used if nothing else is readily obtainable. The following precautions should be kept in mind. Apply water preferably in the late afternoon or evening. Water copiously, saturating the soil several inches deep. Restore the soil mulch just as soon as the surface soil is in condition to cultivate.

Deciduous Shrubs

These have spreading roots. Spread the roots out well. Place the plant in the hole so that it stands an inch or two deeper than it stood in the nursery. You can determine this by the mark of the ground line that will appear on the shrub. Place earth around the roots of the plant, using top soil around the roots and working in carefully with water as previously instructed.

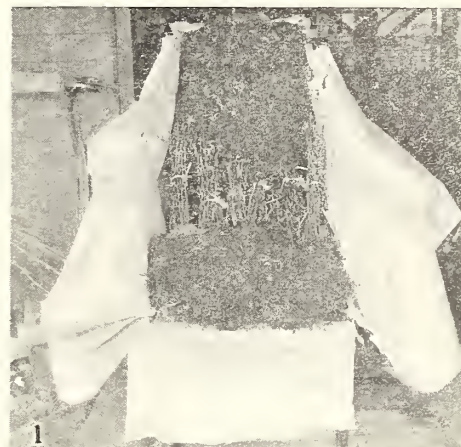
Special Planting Instructions for Roses

In those localities where fall planting can be done, the fall season is more desirable for the planting of roses. Fall planted roses retain their full summer vitality and have the opportunity to make root growth during the winter months. They are also ready to start growing with the first break of spring.

Dig the hole twelve to eighteen inches deep; cut off broken or injured roots; hold the plant in position, spread out the roots so they do not cross or crowd one another at any point, fill in the holes carefully with the fertile top soil, pressing it firmly in about the roots. A small handful of finely ground bone meal sprinkled in is very helpful. Water should be used to wash the soil well in around the roots. After the hole has been filled and pressed in firmly and packed well, cut back the tops one-half to two-thirds, then mound loose dirt up about them for six to ten inches. This mound of dirt should be placed about the canes whether the roses are planted in the fall or spring, otherwise they may dry out.

If the roses are planted in the fall, this mound should be covered with a thick mulch of straw and leaves. As soon as the buds start to grow, rake away the mound and cut back the canes, leaving two to four buds to each cane. Make this cut just above a sound outside bud, so the new canes will grow outward and make a shapely bush.

When planting budded roses, the point where bud was inserted in the stock should be set several inches below the surface of the ground. Few of our roses are budded, however.



(1) Showing how Washington Nursery trees are carefully packed in paper-lined cases. Roots are carefully covered with moist Shinglewax which is obtained in carload lots from Puget Sound mills. (2) Washington Nursery seedling field. Tree seedlings are produced in great quantities—many millions of them every year. (3) A truck load of evergreens. (4) A truck load of Washington Nursery Company trees. Canvas protects every load. (5) Express shipments. One of many loads expressed to different parts of the Northwest every day during shipping season.



These thrifty Washington Nursery trees will soon be paying big dividends.

Watch out for sucker growth which might spring up from the wild rose roots, cut it off as soon as it appears. You can easily tell it from the top growth as it is more thorny and the leaves are different, the sucker or root stock usually having seven separate small leaves attached to one leaf stem, whereas standard varieties have larger leaves and fewer of them, usually five in number.

Evergreens

Evergreens are shipped to you with a ball of earth about the roots, carefully protected with burlap to hold the ball of earth intact. It is not necessary to

remove this burlap entirely in planting. If the burlap should be removed, the earth may break away from the roots and damage result. Dig a hole sufficiently large to contain the earth ball about the roots of the evergreen. Set the plant just slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. After the evergreen is placed in the prepared hole at the required depth, fill the hole two-thirds full of earth and tread firmly. Then pour in all the water that the ground will absorb. The burlap may now be cut loose where it is tied around the base of the tree and merely spread back but need not be cut away. The hole may now be filled with more earth and packed down firmly. In due time the burlap will rot away.

with base A C, the tags of one color should be spaced 24 feet apart, commencing at the zero end. Tags of another color for use on alternate lines should be spaced 24 feet apart, commencing 12 feet from the zero end of the chain.

QUINCUNX SYSTEM—The advantage of this method is where one wishes to use a temporary filler. This system permits double the amount of trees to the acre than in the square system. Stake the field in squares. Then place a stake in the center of each square. By sighting along the two diagonal rows of stakes this can be done without the aid of the chain.

HEXAGONAL SYSTEM—This system is recommended by many because every tree is equidistant from all adjacent trees and about 15 per cent more trees can be set to the acre than by the square method. To illustrate this we will consider that the trees are to be set 24 feet apart. Then on base-line A B set stakes 24 feet apart. On base-line A C set stakes 0.866 times the planting distance apart, or every 20.784 feet, which is equivalent to 20 feet and 9 inches. The first stake on the intermediate line should be 12 feet from the base-line A C and 20 feet 9 inches from base-line C D. Use tags of two different colors in staking, one starting at zero and the other .5 the planting distance from the zero end of the chain. To find required number of plants per acre by this method, first figure the number required by the square method, using the same planting distance, then divide by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required per acre.

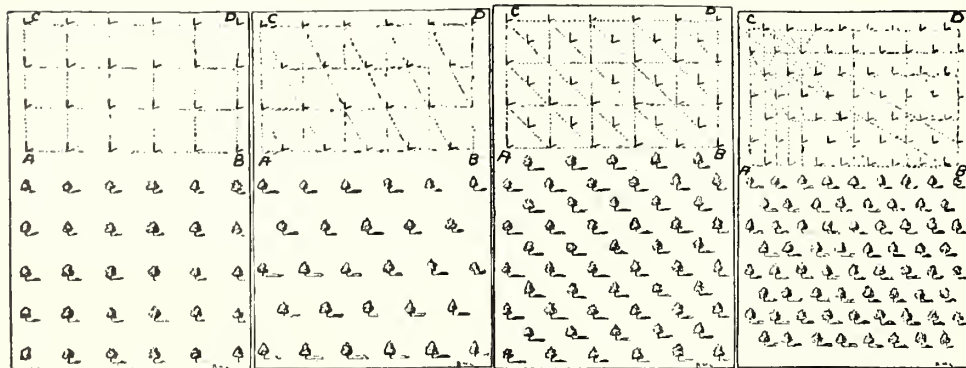
Planting System

Four systems of planting trees, designated as square, triangular, quincunx and hexagonal, are well illustrated herewith in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, after Lelong.

SQUARE SYSTEM—The first or square system is the most commonly used. Marking the area for planting is easier under this system, and it has the advantage of allowing plenty of room for hauling, cultivation and other orchard operations between the rows in two directions in the relatively wide spaces at right angles to each other. Lay off the base lines A B and A C along two sides of the planting field in such a manner that the angle at A is an exact right angle and set stakes on this base line desired distance apart. Care must be exercised to have all stakes on true lines. To form a right angle lay off 30 feet from A along base-line A B, then a point on base-line A C will be 40 feet from A and 50 feet from the other end of the 30-foot length. After setting the stakes along the base-lines at planting distance apart, set stakes along secondary lines drawn parallel with base-lines A B, and such distances therefrom as will be multiples of the planting distance required, and at the same time no farther

apart than permitted by the length of the planting chain. For a planting chain would suggest No. 19 gauge stranded wire with numbered metal tags to be inserted at desired distances apart. A 250-foot chain will probably be the best, and it should be stretched for several days before using to prevent too much variation in the field. Have a ring and about 2 feet of surplus wire on each end to facilitate handling. Use iron stake-pins. Lay off a temporary base-line B D from end B of base-line A B and at right angles thereto, setting flags on such temporary base-lines at distances to correspond with the spacing of the secondary lines. With the flags as a guide, lay off the planting stakes on the secondary lines, starting always from base-line A C. Then complete the staking by stretching the chain between similar points on the secondary lines and set the stakes at each tag on the chain previously adjusted.

TRIANGULAR OR ALTERNATE SYSTEM—Assuming that the planting distance is to be 24 feet apart, then all stakes on base-line A B will be 24 feet apart. Set alternate stakes on this line for temporary use only. In setting stakes on lines parallel



The square system of planting The triangular system of planting The quincunx system of planting The hexagonal system of planting

Number of Shrubs or Plants for an Acre			Suitable Distance for Planting	
No. Feet Apart	Square Method	Tri-angle Method		No. Ft. Each Way
1X 1	43,560	50,300	Apples	25 to 35
2X 2	10,890	12,575	Pears	18 to 25
3X 3	4,840	5,890	Cherry, Sweet	25 to 35
4X 4	2,722	3,145	Cherry, Sour	20 to 25
5X 5	1,742	2,010	Plums	18 to 23
6X 6	1,210	1,600	Prunes	18 to 25
7X 7	888	1,020	Peaches	18 to 25
8X 8	680	785	Apricots	18 to 22
9X 9	537	617	Nectarines	16 to 20
10X 10	435	505	Quinces	12 to 18
11X 11	360	414	Almonds	18 to 28
12X 12	302	349	English Walnuts	40 to 60
13X 13	257	295	Filberts	20 to 25
14X 14	222	255	Currants	3 to 7
15X 15	193	222	Gooseberries	4 x 8
16X 16	170	190	Raspberries	3 x 8
17X 17	150	172	Blackberries	5 x 8
18X 18	134	158	Strawberries:	
19X 19	120	138	Field 18 to 24" x 3 to 3 1/2"	
20X 20	108	125	Garden	1 x 2 ft.
22X 22	90	104	Grapes	8 x 10
24X 24	76	88	Asparagus	8" x 3'
25X 25	69	80	Hedge Plants:	
27X 27	60	69	Single Row	6 in.
30X 30	43	55	Double Row	12 in.
33X 33	40	46	Rows 1 foot apart.	
35X 35	35	40		
36X 36	33	38		
40X 40	27	31		

Note—All of these figures are not exact for planting one acre, but are intended for the planting of a multiple of acres.



Blossom Time—Spring's Promise



Fulfilling the Promise of Spring—Ready for Harvest

Apples

APPLES in this book are classified according to their several classes, as "Summer," "Fall," "Winter," etc. Varieties are arranged alphabetically in each respective class. Our apple trees are both budded and grafted on domestic apple roots grown in our own nurseries. All varieties listed can be supplied in yearling "whip" type trees on two-year roots, which is the type of tree mostly preferred by com-

mercial planters. With the "whip" type of tree an orchardist can cut back the top at any desired height and shape the head of the tree according to his preference.

Usually we have in stock two-year trees for those who prefer older, larger sized stock. Refer to our price list for information and special prices of varieties which *can also be supplied in two-year stock.*

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest The Early Harvest has been known in cultivation more than a hundred years. Origin unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in America. The Early Harvest is an excellent variety for home use, as it bears regularly and the fruit is of good quality. It is not a desirable commercial variety because there is a comparatively large percentage of under-size or otherwise unmarketable fruit, and the color shows bruises readily.

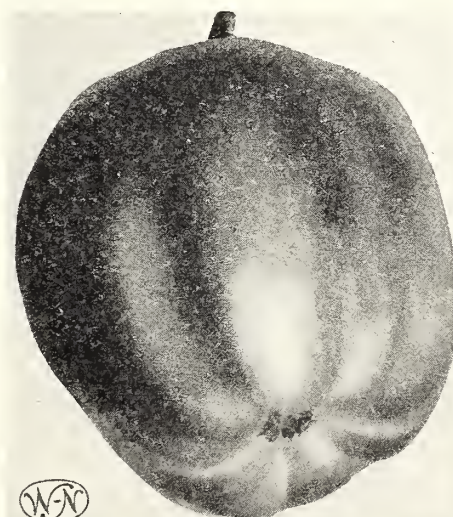
QUALITY—Flesh tender, sprightly sub-acid, very good in quality and flavor.
SIZE—Medium size.
COLOR—Pale yellow, sometimes with faint blush.
USE—Excellent for dessert and culinary use. An excellent variety for the home orchard. Not desirable as a commercial variety.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Middle to end of August.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Moderate grower, comes into bearing early, productive, annual cropper.

Red Astrachan A Russian variety. Thought to have been imported from Sweden into England and thence into America where it is now generally disseminated. The Red Astrachan is fit for culinary purposes before it becomes fully ripe, so for home use it is in season from late July to September. When fully ripe and mellow it is desirable for dessert use. Not well adapted for shipping to distant markets.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium, sometimes large. Not very uniform in size or shape.
COLOR—Yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a striped appearance. Overspread with a bluish bloom. A very beautiful apple.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
USE—Valued particularly for home use. Culinary and dessert.
RIPENING SEASON—July to September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, vigorous grower, early bearer, reliable cropper. Bears biennially or sometimes annually. Fruit hangs on the trees well until fully ripe.

Red June A Southern apple, supposed to have originated in North Carolina. Crop ripens progressively, extending the season over several weeks. One of the best summer apples. Some find it profitable as a commercial apple because it is handsome and takes well in some markets.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh tender, brisk sub-acid.
SIZE—Small or below medium. Uniform in size and shape.
COLOR—Attractive deep red over yellow.
USE—Dessert.
RIPENING SEASON—Late July to early winter.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Moderate grower, reliable bearer.



Red Gravenstein Apple.

Yellow Transparent A Russian variety imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department. The Yellow Transparent is the standard summer cooking apple. No apple in its season approaches it for cooking. One of the most popular home and market varieties among early apples. It is now seen in all large markets from commercial orchards. Pronounced by some as "the most remarkable early apple ever introduced." Crop ripens continuously through a period of three to four weeks. Two or more pickings are required in order to secure fruit in prime condition.

QUALITY—Very good. Flavor acid.
SIZE—Good size.
COLOR—Clear yellow.
USE—Dessert and culinary. Home and market.
HARDINESS—Very hardy. Plant it almost anywhere and it will succeed.
RIPENING SEASON—Begins to ripen in July and continues in season until September. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Upright grower, very early abundant bearer. Yields good crops annually. Succeeds almost anywhere.

When you buy Washington Nursery Company trees your order comes to us on our own order blank, a copy of which is left in your possession. You deal direct with us or through our accredited representative. We do business first hand with our customers by mail and through our salesmen. It's the best and most satisfactory way. The price is uniform to all. We charge a fair and proper price for our product, and stand back of every transaction.

LANGLEY, WASHINGTON

"Through your agent, Mr. Rhodes of Island County, last fall I bought some 664 sour cherry trees. I am writing you for the best information on the pruning of these trees. I had 629 Montmorencies and 35 English Morello, a total of 664. These trees are as fine a type as I have ever seen. For that I thank you."



Fall Varieties

Fameuse (Snow) Origin obscure. Not known whether American or European origin. One of most commonly planted as well as oldest varieties. One hundred and ninety years ago the French planted this variety on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Frederick on Crown Point—more than 50 years before any permanent settlement.

Fameuse is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. Beautiful in appearance and the flesh is white, tender, and excellent in flavor and quality for dessert. Not considered good for culinary use. Keeps well in cold storage.

QUALITY—Flesh white, tender, excellent in flavor and quality.
 SIZE—Medium, roundish.
 COLOR—Strreaked red and yellow, often a deep red.
 USE—Dessert.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—October to the Holidays.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, moderate grower, hardy, healthy and a reliable cropper.

Gravenstein Of European origin. Imported into this country about 1820.

The Gravenstein ripens continuously during a period of several weeks and for that reason should have two or three pickings. It is regarded as the best apple in its season and the fruit often sells for high prices in the markets. Gravenstein is one of the very choicest varieties for planting in localities on the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California. It is extremely hardy and can be planted with safety in any of the inland districts in the West.

QUALITY—Very good.
 SIZE—Large.
 COLOR—Attractive orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red.
 USE—It is good for dessert and has no superior for culinary purposes.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Last of August to first of November.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees come into bearing early, are vigorous and productive.

King The King is one of the best fall apples. This variety succeeds especially well in the vicinity of Puget Sound and throughout western Oregon and the coast of California.

QUALITY—Excellent. Flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid.
 SIZE—Large.
 COLOR—Beautiful red color with enough contrasting yellow to make a very attractive appearance.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Late September to early December.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous grower. Productive.

Oldenburg (Duchess) Of Russian origin. Imported into this country from England about 1835. The Oldenburg with some fruit growers has proved a profitable variety, although of recent years is mostly planted for home use. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required to secure the crop in prime marketable condition. It may be used for culinary purposes before fully ripe. Considered one of the most valuable of the Russian varieties thus far introduced.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh firm, tender, juicy, sub-acid.
 SIZE—Good size.
 COLOR—Pale yellow covered with irregular splashes and stripes of bright red mottled and shaded with crimson.
 USE—Highly esteemed for home use on account of its excellent culinary qualities.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—August and September.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium in size. Moderate grower, hardy.

Red Gravenstein Originated in orchard of Van Zandt & Whipple, on Orcas Island, Puget Sound, Washington. The Red Gravenstein possesses all the good qualities of the old Gravenstein in flavor, size, shape and ripening period, to which is added a bright red color which makes it a better market apple. The New York experiment station to whom we shipped trees of this variety in 1911 state, after making experiments for the past several years, that in future they will recommend the Red Gravenstein exclusively. The Red Gravenstein succeeds well in

all districts along the coast and is hardy and well suited to planting throughout inland sections.

QUALITY—Very good.
 SIZE—Large.
 COLOR—Bright red.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Last of August to first of November.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees come into bearing early. Are vigorous and productive.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin Came from seedling about 1740 on farm of John Ball near Lowell, Mass.

The Baldwin has long been one of the leading commercial varieties in New York and New England. Considered a good cold storage apple, also for evaporating and canning. On light, sandy or gravelly soils the fruit is said to have a better color, or at least to color earlier.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy, agreeably sub-acid.
 SIZE—Large, roundish shape.
 COLOR—Deep, bright red.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—December to January.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Strong grower, long lived and vigorous. Somewhat slow in reaching maturity but when mature it bears abundantly. Inclined to produce overload of fruit biennially and bear light crop on alternate years.

Cortland A seedling obtained from a cross between Ben Davis and McIntosh. Is of McIntosh type with dark red skin covered with bluish bloom. The flesh resembles McIntosh in color and flavor, but is a month later in ripening. The Cortland hangs firmly to the tree. Keeps in common storage until January. Awarded Wilder Medal by U. S. Pomological Society.

QUALITY—Good.
 SIZE—Medium to large. Uniform in size and shape.
 COLOR—Bright deep red.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—October to January. Keeps longer than the McIntosh and has better color.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Strong grower, hardy and healthy. Regular and heavy producer.

Delicious Originated about 1881 on farm of Jesse Hyatt, Madison County, Iowa. Probably no apple of recent times has been more widely talked about, more generally planted or better received by consumers and growers alike. Its rich, distinctive flavor is its chief asset, though it has size and beauty as well.

QUALITY—Good. One of the best and most popular dessert varieties.
 SIZE—Medium to large.
 COLOR—Bright red.
 USE—Dessert.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—December to March.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous and productive. Contrary to usual behavior of apples, the Delicious seems to increase in size and color as trees grow older. Bears young. Regular and heavy producer.

Grimes Golden Originated in West Virginia. Fruit has been on the market since 1804. The Grimes Golden is a favorite eating apple, attractive in form and excellent for dessert and culinary use. It can hardly be called a standard market variety, but in some markets sells well. Not a good keeper. Is apt to scald in storage. Develops best size and color in more southern latitudes. Good variety for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Extra good; excellent flavor; flesh firm but crisp and tender, agreeably acidulous with most pleasant aroma.
 SIZE—Medium.
 COLOR—Rich golden yellow. Attractive in form.
 USE—Excellent either for dessert or culinary use.
 HARDINESS—Generally considered more suited for favored climatic conditions of the South and West. Not recommended for high altitudes or where severe winter conditions prevail.
 RIPENING SEASON—November to February.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Biennial or sometimes annual bearer. Good crop. Tree moderately vigorous grower.

Jonathan Originated early in 1800 in Ulster County, New York. The Jonathan is justly famous as a good eating apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. At its best it is one of the most



Delicious apple weighing 1 pound 7½ ounces, grown in the Brown Orchard, Wapato, on a 4-year-old Washington Nursery Company tree

desirable varieties for fancy trade at the holiday season. It may be kept through the winter, but when held in ordinary storage later than January, dark spots are likely to appear in the skin. As an early winter variety, the Jonathan should be included in every home orchard.

QUALITY—Very good.
 SIZE—Medium.
 COLOR—Very beautiful brilliant red.
 USE—Excellent for either dessert or culinary use.
 HARDINESS—Hardy; adapted to wide range of territory.
 RIPENING SEASON—November to January.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees medium in size; moderately vigorous, rather slow growers. Are very hardy and productive. Very accommodating as to soils and climate.

McIntosh Originated as a chance seedling in Dundas County, Ontario, Canada, about 1870. The McIntosh has certain qualities which have served to make it more popular each year. The fruit is beautiful, the flavor is hardly surpassed and the whole apple most agreeably perfumed, made attractive by a heavy characteristic bloom. When well grown each apple seems to have been turned out of a distinct mold. The McIntosh is a very desirable apple for production at high elevations, having been grown commercially in the Bitter Root valley of Montana and similar localities. One of the best early winter apples.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh white, rimmed and stained with red; crisp, tender and juicy; rich and distinctive flavor.
 SIZE—Good size.
 COLOR—Bright deep red.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—October to January. Cannot be kept much later than October in ordinary storage, but in cold storage may be held until December or January.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Comes into bearing young; reliable cropper, yielding good crops biennially and sometimes annually. Strong grower, hardy and healthy.

Northern Spy Originated as a seedling at East Bloomfield, New York, about 1840. The Northern Spy in some localities has proved profitable commercially. In the west it is mostly planted for home use. Thin skin and juicy, tender flesh renders careful handling necessary, otherwise there is damage and shrinkage in storage. Considered a very desirable variety for the Puget Sound district and the west coast of Washington, Oregon and California where it has proved very successful.

QUALITY—Excellent; juicy, crisp and tender.
 SIZE—Large and attractive.
 COLOR—Bright red overspread with delicate bloom.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Very hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Ready for use in November and December. Retains its crispness and high flavor remarkably well until May.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Very hardy and healthy. While rather slow coming into bearing, eventually becomes reliable, heavy producer. Tree develops strong root system both in the nursery and orchard. Has upright, free-growing habit. Top tends to become dense and must be pruned regularly and thoroughly to keep sufficiently open to admit light and air to all parts of the tree. Blooms late, often escaping late frosts when earlier blooming varieties are injured.



Thirty-nine boxes of Scott Rainier Apples picked from this 19-year-old tree, and 800 boxes from the 21 trees comprising this Rainier orchard, all picked in the summer of 1920, 1921 and 1922 crops practically the same.

Rome Beauty Originated by H. N. Gillett in Lawrence County, Ohio, 1848. The Rome Beauty is one of the standard commercial apples of the West. It has an established reputation on the market, and while it does not bring the highest prices, the fact that practically all the fruit is of good marketable size, and that the tree is a heavy, regular bearer makes it a favorite. One of the best apples for cooking and culinary purposes.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large. Uniform in size and shape.
COLOR—Mellow shade of yellow with a dull blush or occasionally a pale red cheek.
USE—Culinary and baking use.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—November to May.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Rather vigorous grower, good medium size. Regular and heavy producer.

Scott Rainier Origin unknown. The first Rainier trees were planted on the farm of W. W. Scott near Yakima, nearly forty years ago. Efforts to trace the exact origin of the variety have been unsuccessful. The merits of the variety were brought to the attention of Mr. F. A. Wiggins, president of the Washington Nursery Company, who after extensive investigation decided that the fine quality and productiveness of the fruit justified its propagation. The name Scott Rainier was given by Mr. W. W. Scott. The Rainier is a superb dessert apple of the very highest quality. The flesh is yellowish with practically no grain and a delightful flavor. Having practically no acid its action on the stomach is neutral. Many who cannot eat other varieties can readily eat the Scott Rainier and enjoy it.

For those who are further interested in this remarkable apple from a commercial standpoint, we have prepared a booklet containing testimonials from men who are growing Scott Rainier commercially, and also setting forth in detail other facts and figures of interest.

The Scott Rainier was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society—the fruit world's highest honor.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin No. 587, has this to say of the Scott Rainier:

"The keeping qualities of the RAINIER APPLE are unsurpassed by those of any other variety of the Pacific Northwest that has yet come to the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its ability to retain its firmness, brightness and quality with almost no decay or skin blemish, places it above even the Arkansas Black, Winesap and Yellow Newtown. In 32 degrees Fahr. cold storage it keeps in prime condition into May or later, and instances are known where large numbers of boxes have been held in excellent condition into September of the following year."—Bulletin No. 587, United States Department of Agriculture, page 28.

QUALITY—Very good. The dessert apple supreme. Flesh yellowish with practically no grain; mild flavored, slightly sub-acid with pleasing aroma.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Dark red slightly streaked with yellow.
USE—Dessert. Also good baker. A wonderful apple for salad purposes.
HARDINESS—Very hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—November until May. Extra-long keeper, keeping in common storage until April and in cold storage until October. Good to eat from November on.



Scott Rainier Apple

Red Spy A sport from the Northern Spy; it differs from this old standard sort in no apparent characteristic except color. Apples are of solid bright red color. Red Spy on account of its attractiveness should take the place of its well-known parent.

QUALITY—Excellent.
SIZE—Large and attractive.
COLOR—Bright red.
USE—Dessert and culinary.
HARDINESS—Very hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—November and December. Keeps well until May.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Very hardy and healthy. Rather slow coming into bearing but eventually becomes heavy producer.

Rhode Island Greening Near the town of Foster, Rhode Island, upon the farm of Thomas R. Drowne, once stood an old Rhode Island Greening tree, which is supposed to have lived nearly 200 years. This tree is supposed by some to be the original Rhode Island Greening tree. The Rhode Island Greening to some tastes is rather acid; but the tenderness of its very juicy flesh, the sprightliness of its abundant juice, and the delicacy of its rich and fine flavor is almost unexcelled. Has been grown more extensively in New York state than any other apple except the Baldwin. Has not been planted commercially in the West.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh tender, very juicy.
SIZE—Large. Symmetrically round and very uniform in size and shape.
COLOR—Green. Commonly deep grass-green in autumn, and later, as it ripens, develops more or less of a yellow color.
USE—Of the Greening it has been said—"As a cooking apple it is unsurpassed; and as a dessert fruit of its season, has few equals."
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—December to April.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large or above medium growers, long lived, strong and vigorous. Reliable cropper and productive. Does not come into bearing very young. Has been classed as a biennial cropper, but in favorable locations with good care it becomes almost an annual bearer.

Richared Delicious Originated in the orchard of Lewis Richardson located at Monitor, Washington. It has all the good qualities of the Delicious and is a solid rich red. It also colors two weeks earlier than common Delicious and can therefore be picked earlier and will keep longer in common or cold storage than Delicious. Ask for circular.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Solid red.
USE—Dessert.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—December to March.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous and productive. Bears young and regularly.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—A vigorous grower, upright and spreading. Trees should be regularly and thoroughly pruned to keep top open to admit air and light. A heavy and regular bearer. A distinct characteristic of the Rainier is that old trees continue to produce large size fruit. Fruit hangs on trees remarkably well.

Spitzenberg Originated in Esopus, Ulster County, New York. The Spitzenberg, when well grown, is handsomely colored and unexcelled in flavor and quality. It is a choice dessert fruit and one of the best apples known for canning or general culinary use. Due to lack of vigor and hardiness it is no longer being planted extensively as a commercial variety.

QUALITY—Very good. Flavor is sub-acid, rich, spicy and aromatic.
SIZE—Medium to large.
COLOR—Deep red.
USE—One of the best apples for eating out of hand, and also very good for culinary use.
HARDINESS—Not hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—November to February or later. In cold storage may be held until June.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Moderately slow grower. Under favorable conditions bears fairly regular, but considered a rather moderate cropper. Because of its susceptibility to disease and rather lack of vigor, it is not largely planted in commercial orchards.

Stayman Winesap Originated from seed of Winesap in 1866 at Leavenworth, Kansas, by Dr. J. Stayman. Does not equal the common Winesap in color, but is of good quality, and size. It is better for high elevations than the regular Winesap, on account of its size.

QUALITY—Fair. Flesh slightly greenish, firm, moderately fine-grained, tender, sub-acid.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Dark red tinged with yellow, often rather indistinctly striped with dull carmine.
USE—Culinary and dessert.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—December to May; commercial limit, April.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Moderately vigorous grower, spreading and somewhat open. Rather adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Regular and abundant bearer.

Tolman Sweet Tolman Sweet is the leading sweet apple of this continent. It has attained and holds this high place by virtue of good characters of both fruit and tree. The apples are attractive in appearance, fair size and good quality. The fruits are everywhere liked for dessert, but are even more highly esteemed for all culinary purposes.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium to below. Uniform in size and shape.
COLOR—Pale clear yellow or whitish yellow, sometimes a little blushed.
USE—Dessert and culinary.
HARDINESS—Very hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—In ordinary storage from November to January. In cold storage its commercial limit varies under different conditions from February 1 to April.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Hardy, healthy, vigorous, productive and long lived, hold the crop well and come into bearing early.

Wagener First mentioned by the New York Agricultural Society in a report issued in 1847. It is generally thought to have originated from a seedling grown by Abraham Wagener near what is now the village of Penn Yan, N. Y. The Wagener is planted to a limited extent as a commercial variety in the West.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium to large.
COLOR—Deep red.
USE—Culinary and dessert.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—October or November to February or later.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Dwarfish to medium in size, bears young. Inclined to overbear and should be thinned to get large size fruit.

Wealthy Originated by Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota, about 1860. The Wealthy is one of the best of the very hardy varieties and is being grown successfully in Montana, Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain states.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh white, sometimes stained with red; crisp, very juicy, tender, agreeably sub-acid.
SIZE—Medium to large.
COLOR—Almost solid red.
USE—Good for either dessert or culinary use.
HARDINESS—Very hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—October to January.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Somewhat dwarfish to medium size, moderately vigorous grower. Particularly valuable for cold climates because the tree is very hardy. Bears early and abundantly.



White Pearmain This fruit was brought to Indiana by some of the early pomologists in the days of saddle-bag transportation. It was cataloged in 1858 by the American Pomological Society as White Winter Pearmain.

QUALITY—Good. Mild, sub-acid flavor.
SIZE—Medium to large.
COLOR—Pale yellow.
USE—Dessert and culinary.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—December to March.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous grower, spreading form.

Winesap Nothing definite is known of the origin of the Winesap. An early horticultural writer speaks of it as: "The most favored cider fruit in West Jersey," although it is not definitely known that West Jersey was the region of its origin. The Winesap is one of the most popular apples in America. It succeeds almost everywhere, though since the fruit is not of large size we do not recommend that it be planted commercially in the West at altitudes over 1,000 feet as the fruit would likely be undersized. The Winesap has proved one of the most profitable commercial apples, is a heavy producer, a good shipper and sells at top prices.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Medium to small.
COLOR—Dark red.
USE—Dessert and culinary. Unsurpassed for cooking and a first-class eating apple.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—January to April.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium in size, vigorous. Bears young, very heavy producer and regular.

Winter Banana Originated on the farm of David Flory near Adamsboro, Cass County, Indiana, about 1876. The Winter Banana is a valuable market variety planted commercially in many sections of the West. Very desirable for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Clear waxen yellow with faint blush which sometimes deepens into a bright red on one side of the fruit.
USE—Dessert. Too mild in flavor to excel for culinary use.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-November to April. Good keeper.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, vigorous grower and on account of its hardiness will thrive in any climate. Bears early, sometimes producing a crop the second or third year.

Wright's Red Rome Beauty Originated in 1902 in the orchard of Mr. J. Howard Wright near Yakima, Washington, with whom we have an exclusive contract under which propagating wood is obtained from the original Red Rome trees. Do not confuse Wright's Red Rome Beauty with inferior Red Rome Beauty strains that have been offered from time to time. No Red Rome Beauty has been developed that approaches in color and quality the Wright's Red Rome Beauty. Wright's Red Rome Beauty developed as a sport on a regular common Rome Beauty apple in the orchard of Mr.

J. Howard Wright. Before being propagated as a distinct variety it was carefully tested and checked by Mr. Wright and ourselves.

The commercial apple grower who is looking for the latest and best in varieties—something of merit that is tried and proved—can find nothing of the Rome Beauty type that is superior to Wright's Red Rome Beauty. The characteristics of the common Rome Beauty, such as manner of growth, size, hardiness, heavy production, early bearing and regularity of bearing, have all been retained—and in addition a beautiful bright red color that makes it a better seller.

QUALITY—Excellent. All the good qualities of the old Rome Beauty.
SIZE—Large. Uniform in size and shape.
COLOR—Bright deep red.
USE—Cooking—one of the best cooking and baking apples grown.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—November to May.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—The Red Rome Beauty is a rather vigorous grower and attains good medium size. It is adapted to general distribution throughout the West. A regular and heavy producer.

Yellow Bellflower Originated in Burlington County, New Jersey, where as long ago as 1817 the original tree, very large and old, was said to be still standing. A century or more ago it was being planted throughout New York state, and while today it is well known among fruit growers in the East, is nowhere extensively cultivated. It has become an improved commercial variety in certain apple growing districts on the Pacific Coast and has become particularly popular in some parts of California. Fruit of the Yellow Bellflower is variable in size, the skin is smooth, bright lemon yellow, which in highly colored specimens deepens to a pinkish-red blush. Flesh is white, firm and crisp; moderately fine grained.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium to large.
COLOR—Clear yellow.
USE—Highly esteemed for culinary uses and of excellent dessert qualities. Rather too brisly sub-acid to suit tastes of some, particularly during early part of its season. Reaches its best condition for dessert in January or later when acidity becomes somewhat subdued.
HARDINESS—Fairly hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—January or later.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Is a vigorous grower, healthy and long lived, especially suited for warm, well-drained, fertile soil.

Yellow Newtown "Newtown Pippin," which seems to have been one of the earlier varieties of the Yellow Newtown, was the first American apple which attracted attention in Europe. Franklin, while in London, received specimens of the fruit in 1759. It is probable that the apple exports of 1773 included a considerable quantity of Newtown. Previous to 1817 there seems to be no record of more than one type of Newtown. The original seedling tree is alleged to have stood near a swamp on an estate near the village of Newtown, Long Island, until it died about 1805.

The Yellow Newtown has a long established reputation in Europe and at times has commanded some of the best prices paid for American apples. At the present time its culture commercially is restricted to a few select districts of the Pacific Coast. In ordinary storage its commercial season is February and March and in cold storage, March to May. Cider made from it is very clear and of high quality, and in the early days large quantities of this fruit were used for that purpose. This is a desirable variety for every home orchard.

QUALITY—Excellent. One of the best as to quality.
SIZE—Medium to large. The fruit of this variety usually averages very uniform.
COLOR—Attractive light yellow. Under favorable conditions inclined to attractive pinkish blush.
USE—High quality dessert apple, excellent for culinary uses. Cider.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—February to March.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Under favorable conditions trees come into bearing young and are reliable croppers, yielding good crops biannually, sometimes oftener. Fruit hangs well to the trees. When grown on heavy clay soils this tree is said to be more susceptible to scab and other diseases.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON

"Everyone I have seen so far is pleased with their trees. That's the beauty of selling for the W. N. Co."



Some fine 2-year apple trees in the nursery

Crab Apples

Red Siberian Originated in France. The Red Siberian is considered an excellent crab apple, having been long known in cultivation. Some of the larger, more recently introduced varieties are generally preferred on the market.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—About one inch in diameter.
COLOR—Yellow with lively scarlet check.
USE—Culinary.
HARDINESS—Very hardy and long lived.
RIPENING SEASON—September and October.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium to large vigorous grower with long slender twigs. Very hardy, healthy, moderately long lived. A reliable cropper yielding heavy crops biannually or sometimes annually.

Transcendent The history of the Transcendent seems unknown although it had been listed in nursery catalogs as early as 1844.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—One of the largest of the crab apples.
COLOR—Skin yellow striped with red.
USE—Culinary.
HARDINESS—Very hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Late August and September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Is a good grower, spreading, hardy and usually very productive, yielding good crops nearly annually. Bears a little the second year from planting and usually produces good crops the fourth year. Is susceptible to apple blight in some localities. Fruit is borne in thick clusters.

Whitney Originated with A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Illinois. Has been very generally planted East and West. The Whitney is one of the most popular of the large crab apples.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large for crab apple.
COLOR—Yellow striped with lively red.
USE—Culinary.
HARDINESS—Hardy, vigorous grower.
RIPENING SEASON—August and September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Thrifty, upright grower; bears young, very productive.

CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON

"Mulberry trees arrived in fine condition. I am very much pleased with them. They are certainly fine looking trees."

FINLEY, WASHINGTON

"Enclosed is my check for \$70, the balance due you on the trees ordered from you. The trees are the best I have had and I am very well pleased with them."

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

"I have had wonderful success with trees and plants that I have purchased from you."

WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA

"I am receiving many compliments on the trees you sent to me. Today I delivered 1000 pears to the Moraga Co., the largest buyers in this county. Their manager, Mr. Barnes, looked them over and then said, 'Mr. Maplesden, those are the finest stock I have ever seen,' and added, 'I want to thank you for bringing such stock.'"



Wright's Red Rome Beauty.

Pears

WHILE the Cherry and the Peach have each special claims to attention from home fruit growers, the Pear has equal, if not superior, rights. It has long been regarded as one of the most luscious of fruits, and its varieties cover a longer season than most "soft" fruits. Yet how many of the present or rising generation know more varieties than Bartlett and Kieffer, the one very common, and the other decidedly inferior?

Many Pear varieties are suitable for culinary purposes and not fit for anything else, yet there are several of such superlative excellence that they deserve to rank with the choicest fruits of the world.

The Pear succeeds almost everywhere that the Apple will grow. While it thrives in a considerable variety of soils, it does best in the heavy clays and clay loams. When planted in sandy and other light soils it is usually short lived, perhaps because there it grows too rapidly and is more subject to blight. For this reason it is said that the Pear seems to do best when growing in sod, which tends to check growth partly by using up nitrogenous plant food and water. Stable manure and other nitrogen-supplying plant food must be given very sparingly because they induce woody growth.

In handling the trees the same methods as those used for the Apple can often be employed.

Anjou Buerre d'Anjou is an old French pear, the origin of which is obscure, although it is supposed to have originated in the vicinity of Angers, France, early in the 19th century and was introduced into England and into this country in 1842 by Colonel Wilder, of Boston. It is a fine, large, uniform pear borne on a very short, thick stem. Yellowish-white flesh is firm and tender, juicy and sweet with a rich, spicy, vinous flavor. It is the standard late pear for commercial and home orchards.

While recognized as one of the finest varieties, the Anjou has not been so extensively planted commercially as other varieties because of the long time which it requires to reach a bearing state. Of late years some orchardists claim to have overcome this propensity through special methods of pruning. This, however, is yet to be thoroughly demonstrated. As an early winter pear it has no superior and few equals in appearance and quality. It is a variety which will no doubt justify more extensive planting commercially.

QUALITY—"It has no superior and few equals in appearance and quality."

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Smooth skin, yellow marked and dotted with russet, faintly blushed.

USE—Dessert and culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—November and December.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous growers, spreading and hardy. Requires more room than most pears. Should be planted about 30 feet apart. The Anjou does not come into bearing as early as some other varieties.

Bartlett The Bartlett was discovered as a wildling by a school master, Mr. Stair, at Aldenmaston, Berkshire, England, and distributed by a local nurseryman as Stair's pear of Aldenmaston. It was brought to this country in 1797 and planted on the grounds of Thomas Brewer, of Rockbury, Mass. In 1817 Enoch Bartlett, Dorchester, Mass., came into possession of the Brewer estate and not knowing the true name of the pear, sold it under his own name. Henceforth it was known in America as Bartlett.

The Bartlett pear leads all other pears in America as to the number of trees planted. Its fruit is more prominent and more popular in American markets than any other pear. It has adaptability to different climates, soils and situations, and is grown with profit in every pear-growing region in America. Trees are vigorous, obtain large size, bear young, live long and are easily managed in the orchard. The pears are large, attractive, of good quality and keep and ship remarkably well. The Bartlett is not without some serious faults, however. Trees are not much above the average in resistance to blight—the Black Plague of the pear family. In large plantings it is advisable to cross-pollinate the Bartlett. The Winter Nelis and Bosc have been used for this purpose.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Medium to large.

COLOR—Clear yellow with a faint blush on the exposed cheek, more or less dotted with russet.

USE—Dessert, canning and culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—September.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, rather tall, upright grower, hardy and productive.

Bosc Native of Belgium, having been raised from a seed in 1807 by Dr. Van Mons, of LaVain. About 1832 it was introduced in the United States. The fruit of the Bosc pear merits unqualified praise. It is nearly flawless in every character. It is uniquely beautiful in color and shape, being wholly unlike any other pear. The shape is very long with a tapering neck, perfectly symmetrical and trim of contour. The color is dark yellow overspread with a cinnamon russet, giving it a unique, attractive appearance. The flesh is tender and melting, almost buttery, very juicy with a rich, piquant flavor and a pleasing aroma.

The fruit brings high prices on the market and the Bosc is proving highly profitable as a commercial

PRUNING—Pears require special pruning on account of the tendency of their branches to grow upright. By proper pruning one can train the tree to be almost as round-headed as Apple trees. Each winter cut back the previous season's growth to two or three buds. The end bud should be on the outside. This makes the branches grow outward instead of upward and also makes the limbs thick and stocky, enabling them to carry a full load without the use of props. Inside branches that interfere with air circulation and sunlight reaching the interior of the tree, should also be removed.

HARVESTING—Pear picking demands care and good judgment, for unlike most other fruits, Pears should be picked before getting ripe enough to be eaten. The best rule is to wait until they are full size and have begun to show the colors of maturity, but not until they have begun to get soft. With early varieties this may be a week before the fruit would ripen on the trees; with autumn kinds two to three weeks; with winter sorts from a month to three months before the fruit would ripen indoors. Each fruit should then be lifted upward and outward so that it will separate where the fruit stem is attached to the twig or fruit-spur.

The Pear sets its fruit spurs early, and care in picking the crop will prevent damage to the young new fruit spurs, with resultant better crop the following season.

variety. The trees are somewhat susceptible to pear blight and somewhat sensitive to soil and climatic conditions.

QUALITY—Very good.

SIZE—Medium to very large.

COLOR—Dark, rich yellow overspread with cinnamon russet with here and there a spot of yellow ground color visible.

USE—Dessert and culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Late October and November.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium in size, vigorous, upright spreading grower, hardy and productive. It is not an early bearer although would not be classed as an extremely late bearer.

Clapps Favorite Origin uncertain. Was favorably mentioned as promising new fruit about 1860. By some authorities it is supposed to be a cross between Flemish Beauty and Bartlett but this supposition cannot be proved. Clapps Favorite is a standard late summer pear. It precedes the Bartlett, which it much resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. Its season is a week to ten days ahead of the Bartlett. Trees bear early and are regular, heavy producers. The chief fault of the fruit is that it sometimes softens at the center after ripening, which disbars it from distant markets and makes it suitable only for local trade. It is very susceptible to pear blight, but in hardness seems to rank close to the Flemish Beauty. It is a very desirable pear for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Medium to large, approximately the same size as Bartlett.

COLOR—Pale lemon yellow mottled and dotted with bright red.

USE—Dessert. General.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Earlier than Bartlett.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Is large, upright spreading grower, very productive. After the Flemish Beauty tree of this variety, shows greater hardiness to cold than any other standard sort. Early, regular bearer.

Comice Originated in a garden at Angers, France, in 1849. Introduced into America in 1850. Comice thrives especially well west of the Cascade Mountains where it is a valuable commercial variety. It deserves a high place in commercial orchards as well as the home orchard to which latter in many localities it is almost wholly confined. While it has not succeeded as a commercial variety in the East, it thrives in many parts of the Pacific Slope, where it is established as a valuable commercial pear. The fruit is large, fine grained, with a melting, rich flesh, luscious flavor and perfume.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Large to very large.

COLOR—Clear handsome yellow, sometimes brightened by delicate blush.

USE—Dessert and general.

HARDINESS—Fairly hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—October and November.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—The list of faults for the tree is as long as the list of merits for the fruit. This variety must be somewhat humored in soil, climate and care. Is subject to blight and while usually productive is a little below the average in hardiness to cold. Tree is a vigorous grower with upright, dense top.



Bosc Pear, Unexcelled Winter Pear.



Bosc Pears in Martin Olson Orchard.

Cayuga Seedling of Seckel. Introduced by New York Experimental Station and recommended by them as a promising late large pear of Seckel quality.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh is firm but tender, very juicy, sweet, aromatic and good in quality.
 SIZE—Large.
 COLOR—Greenish yellow blushed with pink.
 USE—Commercial.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—September to November.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Healthy and vigorous. Productive.

Demorest Originated at Tacoma, Washington, on the property of Mrs. Libbey Demorest. This attractive fruit possesses a very luscious, rich flavor and is larger and later than the Bartlett. While it has not been propagated sufficiently long to demonstrate its value as a commercial variety, it may be highly recommended for home plantings.

QUALITY—Very good.
 SIZE—Large.
 COLOR—Attractive, clear, greenish-yellow.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Later than Bartlett.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous, medium grower.

Duchess d'Angouleme Originated in a garden near Angers, France. When well grown, fruit of this variety is of large size, good quality, flesh buttery and melting, and a rich, delicious flavor.

QUALITY—Good.
 SIZE—Very large. When grown on good soil, the fruit of the Duchess d'Angouleme excites admiration and wonder by its enormous size.
 COLOR—Dull yellow streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—October and November.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is medium in size, vigorous, upright and spreading in growth, inclined to be slow growing, hardy, productive. An abundant bearer. Bears young.

Flemish Beauty Is said to have been found near Alost, East Flanders, Belgium, about the beginning of the 19th century. Flemish Beauty might be compared among pears to the Rome Beauty among apples. It is a faithful, steady producer year in and year out. While the fruit is not of high quality it is of good average, fair quality and usually brings a good average price. It is one of the staple varieties, quite generally planted commercially on the Pacific Coast. The fruit should be picked when it attains full size and permitted to ripen under cover. When so treated this pear is of very good quality.

QUALITY—Good.
 SIZE—Medium to large.
 COLOR—Clear yellow overspread with brilliant red check.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Very hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Ripens September and early October.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, vigorous, spreading growth with drooping branches. It is very hardy and productive. More resistant to blight than most varieties as grown on Pacific Coast. Does not come into bearing early. Is a steady reliable cropper.

Gorham Introduced by New York Experiment station and recommended by them for trial. In our opinion this Experiment Station would not put on the market a variety they did not think worthy.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh white, very fine grained, juicy.
 SIZE—Large to medium.
 COLOR—Similar to Bartlett.
 USE—Dessert and market.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Month later than Bartlett.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Very vigorous and productive. Seedling of the Bartlett which it resembles.

Kieffer The seed parent of the Kieffer was the Sand Pear of China. Peter Kieffer, who lived near Philadelphia, grew the Chinese Sand pear for ornamental purposes. From a chance seedling on his property developed this variety which first fruited in 1863 and was given his name in 1876.

It is said that the popularity of the Kieffer can be accounted for only by accepting Barnum's dictum that "Americans love to be fooled." Kieffer is not satisfactory for dessert purposes but cooking removes a disagreeable natural taste which the raw pear seems to possess and leaves a good quality. Canned, the pears retain their shape, color and flavor well. Because of its white flesh and canning qualities this variety has been used to some extent by commercial canners. Kieffer has little to recommend it to great popularity and is not extensively planted except in those districts where some of the more popular varieties cannot succeed as does this very hardy, thrifty stock.

QUALITY—Second-rate.
 SIZE—Medium to large.
 COLOR—Yellow blushed with dull red, covered with numerous small russet dots.
 USE—Culinary only.
 HARDINESS—Very hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Late October and November.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Of medium size, vigorous upright grower, dense topped, very hardy and productive. Of all pears grown in America the trees are uniformly most vigorous and least susceptible to blight and outstand best the ravages of San Jose Scale.

Old Home The Old Home, through extensive experiment, has been found to be more nearly immune from blight than any variety of pear yet tested. This variety has been the subject of extensive experiments at the Southern Oregon Experiment Station at Talent, Oregon, and in experimental stations in California. The sturdiness of the tree and its practical immunity from pear blight make it an ideal stock on which to top-work commercial sorts such as Bartlett, Anjou, Bosc, etc. It should be planted only by commercial orchardists, as the fruit has no value and usefulness of the Old Home stocks is as a blight resistant foundation for the standard commercial varieties. Top working of Bartlett, etc., to the Old Home does not in any way affect the resistant qualities of the Bartlett, etc. It has been found that blight is much more difficult to control in the roots and trunk of orchard trees. Old

Home is propagated on blight resistant Chinese pear roots. With this type of trees blight is more readily controlled and seldom seriously damages an orchard tree through attack of root or trunk.

Seckel The Seckel is an American pear distinct in type from any European variety. It originated near Philadelphia toward close of 18th century. Seckel stands almost alone in vigor of trees, productiveness and immunity to blight and is said to be equalled by few of the other varieties in high quality of fruit. If the fruit were larger, the Seckel would become an important commercial variety. It is already very popular in home orchards everywhere and is considered the standard of excellence. The flesh is melting, juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and deliciously flavored, with the curious consequence of having much of its aromatic flavor in the skin which should never be removed in eating. The fruit is small and costs more to pick than large fruited varieties. For the home orchard it has few rivals.

QUALITY—Very good.
 SIZE—Small.
 COLOR—Not highly colored but attractive because of a clean, trim contour. Color yellowish-brown lightly marked with pale russet, often with a russet red cheek.
 USE—Excellent for dessert and culinary use.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Ripens in October.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Besides being nearly iron clad in resistance to blight and very productive the trees are almost as hardy as any other pear and are remarkable for their large, low compact tops. Trees are vigorous growers, very hardy, long lived and productive.

Winter Bartlett Seems to have originated at Eugene, Oregon, sometime prior to 1880. Because of its similarity to the Bartlett, it is assumed that it was a seedling of that variety. The Winter Bartlett has been generally planted on the Pacific Coast; in a few cases commercially. Shipments of Winter Bartletts have been made by us into the Imperial Valley where several plantings have been made, since in that locality this variety would produce fruit for market between seasons of other districts. It has been reported that trees of the Winter Bartlett are very resistant to blight, a statement which is neither fully proved nor disproved. The Winter Bartlett is much like the Summer Bartlett except very much later.

QUALITY—Good.
 SIZE—Medium.
 COLOR—Yellow striped with russet and often blushed on the exposed cheek with bright red.
 USE—Dessert and culinary.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—December and January.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, vigorous, upright grower, hardy and productive.

Winter Nelis Raised from a seed by Jean Nelis, of Mechlin, Belgium, early in the 19th century. First introduced into America in 1823. Winter Nelis is one of the standard pears. The fruit is small but sufficiently large for dessert purposes and when well grown is very handsome in a russet coat with a ruddy cheek. Flesh is tender, melting, juicy and luscious with a rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. The fruit keeps well, ships well and sells well. The season is from Christmas to March but the pears can be kept until late spring in cold storage. The Winter Nelis nursery trees are difficult to grow, being irregular and crooked in their habit of growth. In the orchard, trees are small to medium in size with straggling tops requiring skill to prune and train. Notwithstanding the irregular habit of growth the trees are enormously productive; they are almost annual and come into bearing young. This variety is adapted to almost any soil provided the soil is fertile or well fertilized. They are nearly immune to blight. There is no better winter pear for either commercial pear growers or for the home garden.

QUALITY—Excellent. One of the most delectable of all pears.
 SIZE—Small.
 COLOR—Yellow with a tinge of green dotted with grayish-russet and patches on the exposed cheek, which is usually blushed with bright red.
 USE—Dessert only.
 HARDINESS—Hardy.
 RIPENING SEASON—Late November to early January.
 TREE CHARACTERISTICS—The Winter Nelis is in habit of growth distinctive from almost all other pear varieties. Young Winter Nelis nursery trees are very crooked, requiring individual staking in the nursery rows. As an orchard tree it is of medium size, vigorous and spreading, inclined to be gnarly and irregular in form. The trees are hardy and very productive.



Flemish Beauty Pear

Cherries

THERE are few more desirable fruits than Cherries, and they can be grown for the market with great profit. Few fruit trees are so desirable for shade or driveway plantings, since Cherry trees are large, symmetrical and of pleasing appearance.

Cherries can be divided in two principal classes—sour and sweet. The sour Cherries are by far more cosmopolitan, succeeding almost everywhere. The sweet varieties are more fastidious as to temperature, humidity and soils, and are less hardy. However, in the mild climates of the Pacific Slope practically all Cherry varieties are grown.

SOIL—Sour Cherries do best on moderately heavy loams. Sweet Cherries grow best in light, deep soil in which water does not stand too near the surface. But though the Cherry dislikes a wet soil, it is particular about its water supply and insists upon enough, its requirements being greater than some other trees.

Cherries can be profitably planted along a driveway, along a property line or, as many orchardists do, around a field.

Sweet Cherries

Big K Originated near Portland, Oregon. Extra large sweet cherry. Black purple in color, firm and fine quality. Good shipper.

QUALITY—Very good. Firm and sweet.
SIZE—Very large.
COLOR—Black-purple.
USE—Dessert.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, vigorous growing, productive.

Bing Grown from a seed of the Republican cherry by Mr. Seth Lewelling, of Milwaukie, Oregon, in 1875. Bing is one of the best of the sweet cherries. The fruit is almost unequalled in size, attractiveness and quality. Crop hangs well on the tree and ripens evenly at one time so that the harvest consists of but one picking. The Bing is one of the best shipping and market varieties. Is very desirable for the home garden. The trees are large, symmetrical growers, frequently used along driveways and as shade trees in the back yard.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Dark red, very beautiful.
USE—Dessert.
HARDINESS—Hardy wherever sweet cherries can be grown.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous and erect, becoming upright and spreading. Very productive.



Bing Cherries.

Black Republican This variety originated about the middle of the 19th century in the orchard of Seth Lewelling, of Milwaukie, Oregon. The Republican cherries are rich in flavor, firm of flesh and of good quality. It is now largely planted for home use and is not extensively sold as a commercial shipping cherry. This cherry is, at most, of but local value, though an excellent variety for home use.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium.
COLOR—Beautiful dark red, almost black, glossy color.
USE—Dessert.
HARDINESS—Hardy as any of the sweet cherries.
RIPENING SEASON—Season is late.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous, upright and spreading, very productive.

Black Tartarian Introduced into England from Circassia, introduced into this country by William Brenns, of Long Island, probably early in the 19th century. The Black Tartarian is a favorite door yard and roadside sweet cherry. It takes a high place in cherry culture because of its robust constitution and wide adaptability. The fruit is firm and crisp, yet juicy with a sweet, rich flavor. It gives the quality a high rank. Unfortunately this cherry is a little too soft to handle well in harvesting and marketing or to hold

its shape as a canned product. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—While not large, are tempting to the eye and a delight to the palate.
COLOR—Handsome purplish red.
USE—For fresh eating.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Early.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees adapt themselves to widely different soils and climates. Are robust and fruitful, bear regularly, live to an old age and grow to a prodigious size, being comparatively free from any of the sweet cherry diseases such as brown rot, etc.

Centennial Originated by Henry Chapman, Napa, California, the first tree having produced fruit in 1876. The Centennial resembles the Royal Ann of which it is a seedling but is slightly larger in size and sweeter with smaller pits. The trees are said to fall short, however, of those of its well known parent, in being less fruitful. This variety is recommended for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Yellow with red cheek.
USE—Dessert and culinary.
HARDINESS—Equal in hardness to other sweet cherry varieties.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees large, vigorous and productive.

Even a short row of Cherries will easily pay your taxes.

PRUNING—At planting time cut your trees back to 24 inches from the ground. Allow three or four branches to grow and form the head or framework. These should be distributed so as to prevent forks, for the tree has a tendency to split when older.

The first winter these branches should be cut back one-half and the following season not more than one or two branches allowed to grow from those left the first year.

The second season the new growth should be shortened about one-half. Keep this method of pruning until the fifth year, allowing enough branches to shade the trunk properly, which is quite essential with the Cherry. After that the cutting should be less severe, but pruning should continue every year, to develop the tree with a tendency to spread out, rather than grow too upright.

Sweet Cherries grow to become large trees, and should be planted about 30 feet or more apart. Sour varieties are semi-dwarf and may be planted about 20 feet apart.

Lambert Originated as a seedling about 1848 in the orchard of J. H. Lambert, Milwaukie, Oregon. The Lambert is a very large, heart-shaped cherry with a firm flesh and rich sweet flavor. It is the finest of shippers and a cherry of the first rank for commercial production. The trees are strong, vigorous and healthy and regular in bearing. The fruit sets in great loose clusters, often a dozen or more cherries to the fruit spur. The Lambert is said to be somewhat less productive than the Bing variety but comes at a later season and distributes the picking season in commercial cherry orchards. It is said to be more resistant to late frosts than the Bing. Lambert is highly recommended for commercial and home orchard use.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh and flavor leave little to be desired.
SIZE—Very large.
COLOR—Purplish-red marbled with lighter red.
USE—High quality dessert cherry.
HARDINESS—Equally hardy as any of the sweet varieties.
RIPENING SEASON—Follows the Bing, being slightly later than that variety.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees grow to be of large size, very vigorous and spreading, are very productive.

Royal Ann (Napoleon) Origin unknown. Early in the 18th century was grown in Germany, France, Holland and England, proving that it is a very old variety. Excellent for dessert and varieties for canning. Takes its place by virtue of its large size, handsome appearance and high quality of fruit and phenomenal productiveness. Cherries carry well and keep long.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Yellow with red cheek.
USE—Dessert, canning and culinary.
HARDINESS—Ranks in hardness about average with other sweet varieties.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, upright growers, very productive.

Waterhouse Origin unknown. In general the Waterhouse resembles the Royal Ann but fruit is slightly smaller. Similar color and ripens during the same period, but is more juicy. Waterhouse has proved to be a good pollinizer for Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann. It is largely used for interplanting with these varieties and results in greatly increased production of a sweet cherry orchard when used in that way. It is a heavy bearer and brings practically the same price on the market as the Royal Ann.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Resembles the Royal Ann but is slightly smaller and has a long stem.
USE—Same as Royal Ann. The value of this variety is largely as a pollinizer for other varieties of sweet cherries, for which it is largely used by commercial orchardists.
HARDINESS—Equals in hardness other sweet varieties.
RIPENING SEASON—Same as Royal Ann.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, vigorous grower, very productive.



Sour Cherries

Chase A late black sour cherry of the Morello type. It has many characteristics in common with the well-known English Morello, the fruits of the two sorts being much the same. Chase is more productive. The fruit is larger and has a shorter stem and a milder flavor.

Introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Co-Operative Association, Geneva, N. Y., and recommended for growing where a Morello type is desired.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Larger than English Morello.

COLOR—Dark red.

USE—Culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Very late. Fruit often hangs on the tree in prime condition until September.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees larger than English Morello, healthier and more spreading.

Early Richmond It was early brought to America where it became known as Early Richmond, as the first trees were grown at Richmond, Virginia. Early Richmond has long been the leading sour cherry of its season. It is not a remarkable variety in its fruit characteristics, for the cherries are of medium size and quality. The fruit is very good for culinary purposes, and when well ripened, may be eaten out of hand with relish by those who like the refreshing acidity of a sour cherry. They make a very good canned product and before cherries were largely canned for the market, were much used in making dried cherries, a delicious sweetmeat which kept for several months.

The trees thrive in various soils and climates from the Atlantic to the Pacific—everywhere vigorous, healthy and fruitful. For the many purposes for which the fruit may be used and because of the character of the trees, Early Richmond are indispensable in every home orchard.

QUALITY—Medium.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Dark Red.

USE—Culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Early.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Early Richmond trees are of medium size, vigorous growers with dense round topped heads.

English Morello The variety probably originated in Holland or Germany whence it was introduced into England and later into America. The English Morello are handsome in appearance, bear harvesting and shipping well, are resistant to brown-rot and hang long on the trees after ripening. In some localities this variety is somewhat used by commercial canneries. It is a standard sour cherry, occupying at the close of the season the place held by Montmorency in mid-season.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Rich dark wine color. Very attractive in appearance.

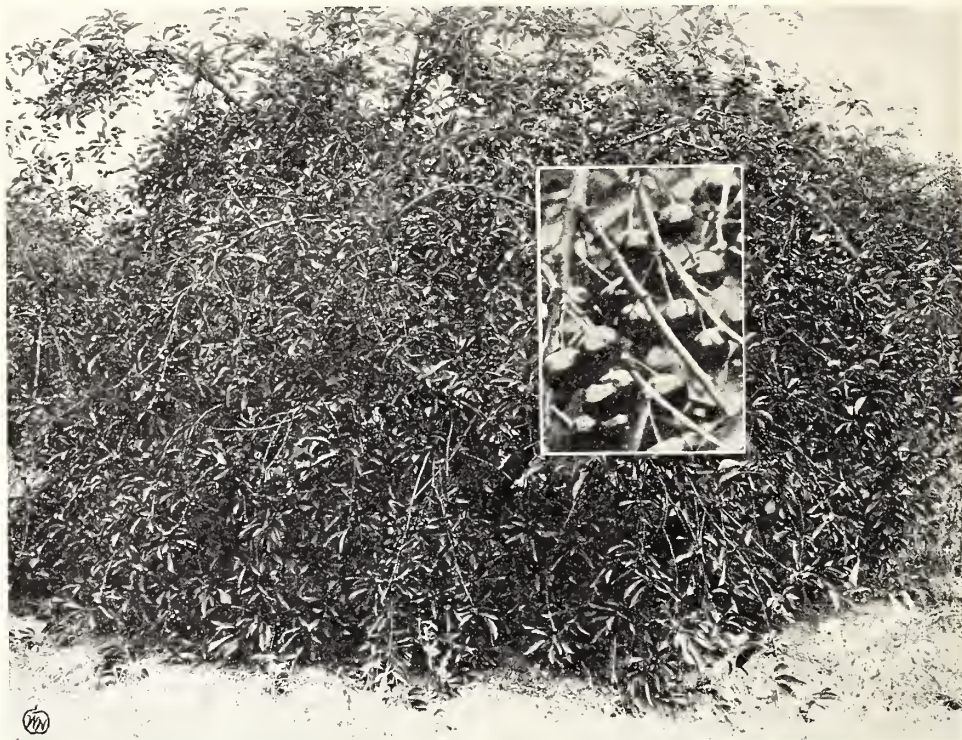
USE—The fruit can hardly be eaten out of hand until some of the astringency and acidity is destroyed by thorough ripening. However, they are of the best for culinary purposes as cooking gives the fruit a most pleasant, sprightly, aromatic flavor.

HARDINESS—The trees are hardy but not always healthy and are not adapted to as great a diversity of soils as might be wished.

RIPENING SEASON—The standard late sour cherry.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are small, upright and dense topped with drooping branches. One will always know the trees once seen. To be sufficiently productive an English Morello must be closely set; for, although the trees are vigorous and productive, for their size they are too dwarf to yield heavily.

Late Duke Late Duke is of European origin, having been cultivated in Europe more than a century and in America nearly that



Montmorencies make beautiful little semi-dwarf trees which you can easily pick from the ground.

length of time. Late Duke is a variation of the well known May Duke, ripening considerably later. Size, color, flavor and season all commend it, as do the vigor, health and fruitfulness of the trees. The cherries are not quite so sweet as those of the May Duke and rather more marble in color and ripen through a longer season. Trees are more open and spreading with scantier foliage and more slender branches, and fruit more thickly clustered than is the May Duke. It is a valuable acquisition in the home orchard since the crop ripens at a season when other varieties are gone. On account of the tender flesh it cannot be shipped long distances though usually finds a good sale in nearby markets. Planted on north slopes or against a northern wall, where it is in any way shaded fruit of this variety can be had until August. The tree is hardy and its blossoming time is late, adapting it well to northern conditions.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Red.

USE—Culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens two weeks to a month later than the May Duke.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading grower. Hardy and productive.

May Duke May Duke is supposed to have originated in France in 1832. It was mentioned as being among the first cherries introduced into America from Europe. May Duke is one of the oldest, and, the world over, one of the most popular cherries. The fruit is finely flavored especially when prepared for the table; it is also delicious when eaten out of the hand if the cherries are dead ripe; when left on the tree the fruit becomes daily sweeter and more aromatic. Despite tender flesh, the fruit ships well although is usually grown only for local markets, since the

long period of ripening makes necessary several pickings. Trees are fruitful, very hardy, vigorous and healthy. Thrive in a greater variation of soil and climate than Late Duke. Fills a particular place in the orchard as a fruit for a local market and home use.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Light to dark red.

USE—Culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens in the Yakima Valley about June 15.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is large, upright grower, open topped, hardy and very productive.

Montmorency Large Originated in Montmorency Valley, France, several centuries ago. Montmorency is the most popular sour cherry grown in America. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry in vigor, health and productiveness. No other sour cherry is adapted to a greater diversity of soils. Stands handling well in harvesting, shipping and on the market. Canned at home or commercially the fruit is attractive in appearance and very good. Montmorency is not a dessert cherry but by those who like sour cherries the fruit when fully matured may be eaten out of hand. For all purposes to which sour cherries are put, Montmorency may be recommended as the best of its season. In many localities it has become a popular commercial variety, the fruit commanding good prices at commercial canneries.

QUALITY—Excellent.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Dark red.

USE—Culinary and canning.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are of medium size, vigorous and immensely productive. Very round, topped with branches inclined to droop, making harvest of the fruit easy.



Washington Nursery Montmorency Cherries in the Lehman orchard at Nooksack, Washington. The above photo shows first year's planting.



Above photo shows how the same orchard looked the second year. Plant Washington Nursery trees for results.



Plums

PLUMS have not been planted as extensively as they deserve. They are hardy, abundant bearers, usually quite free from disease. The Japanese types are highly flavored and rapidly winning favor. While not so hardy as the American varieties, they thrive wherever peaches grow.

Obviously all Prunes are Plums, but strange as it may seem, all Plums are not Prunes. This distinction is commercial rather than botanical. A Prune is a Plum which will dry without the removal of the pit.

Plums of commercial significance are desirable for canning, preserving and shipping, but will not make a dried product.

To meet varying soil and climatic conditions, both the Plum and Prune are grown on Peach roots as well as on Plum roots. The Peach root does well on light and loamy soils, while the Plum root is better suited to heavy soils and in situations subject to overflow or standing water, or where natural moisture is near the surface. It also seems to exercise a favorable influence on the longevity of the trees.

Burbank Was produced from a pit sent to Luther Burbank by a Japanese agent in 1883. The Burbank in some localities is preferred by commercial growers over other varieties. The fruit is large, egg-shaped and a good commercial shipper. Trees bear young.

QUALITY—Good, agreeable flavor.
SIZE—Inclined to be variable, averaging one and three-quarter inches in diameter.
COLOR—Dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, bloom heavy. Flesh deep yellow.
USE—Commercial fresh shipper.
HARDINESS—Usually hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Late June.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees of this plum are distinguished from those of other plums by their low spreading habit, flat top, and drooping branches. The Burbank is very healthy and productive. Wood is inclined to be somewhat brittle. The fruit begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before mature if it is to be kept or shipped. Thinning is necessary in all commercial orchards.

Climax Originated by Luther Burbank and introduced in 1899. Climax is a very large heart-shaped fruit superbly rich in flavor and quality, which places it in the lead among early plums. Should not be planted commercially except in those districts where climatic conditions are mild. First-class plum for the home orchard.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Very large.
COLOR—Deep vermilion red, flesh yellow.
USE—Fine plum for the home garden.
HARDINESS—Not extremely hardy. Should be planted in warm interior sections.
RIPENING SEASON—Ripens in middle June.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is vigorous grower and productive, though sometimes lacking vigor in habit of growth compared with some others of the Japanese varieties.

Damson Damson takes its name from Damascus whence it was brought into Italy at least a century before the Christian era. The name in its early application may have been applied to a general class of plums rather than to a specific variety. Shropshire Damson, which is the strain we offer, is the most generally planted Damson in America. The fruit is small and oval, flesh juicy, firm but tender, sprightly and pleasant; stone clings to flesh. This variety is enormously productive, a regular bearer and fruit ripens over a long season. Delicious when eaten fresh (best after a light frost) and no other fruit is so good for making preserves and marmalades as the Damson. Fruit usually brings good price on local markets and the variety is often contracted by commercial canneries. Damson is profitable in commercial orchards and should be planted in every fruit garden.

QUALITY—Fair.
SIZE—Small.
COLOR—Purple, flesh golden yellow. Covered with blue bloom.
USE—Culinary and canning. Sometimes used by commercial canneries.
HARDINESS—Very hardy. Adaptable to varying soils and climates.
RIPENING SEASON—September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—This variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. In vigor of trees and hardiness it is surpassed by few varieties.

Grand Duke Originated by Thomas Roberts at Sawbridgworth, England. The Grand Duke is not more than a second-rate

dessert fruit although it is very good in whatever way cooked. It is a favorite late shipping plum in eastern America, California and other sections. Its popularity is due to its large size, true prune shape, its most pleasing appearance in the market and handsome bloom. Its purple color and firm, meaty flesh make it excellently adapted for shipping. Regular and prolific bearer. Valuable as a pollinizer for Tragedy Prune.

QUALITY—Good flesh, greenish-yellow, firm, sweet and juicy.
SIZE—Large, fruit elongated, of the true prune shape.
COLOR—Skin is dark, almost purplish-black with thick bloom.
USE—Commercial shipper; local markets.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—August to September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Medium size, upright and spreading, regular and prolific bearer. It is said to come into bearing slowly but bears regularly and abundantly and holds the crop well. The plums are unusually free from rot and hang in good condition a long time.

Maynard Originated by Luther Burbank. First fruited in 1897. Maynard is an excellent plum of Japanese type. While the fruit is not extensively grown in commercial orchards it is an exceedingly desirable fruit for the home garden. Fruit is of large size often measuring seven and one half inches or more in circumference. Flesh is firm, flavor delicious; easily grown, steady and productive.

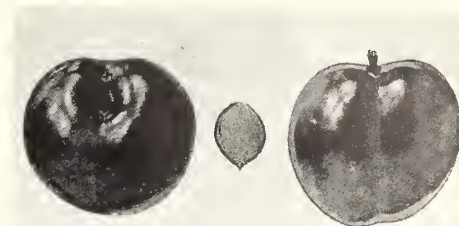
QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Large, nearly round.
COLOR—Rich crimson purple.
USE—Excellent for home use and shipping.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Follows the Climax and provides fruit during a period when there is a dearth of plums of its type.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, vigorous grower, very productive.

Peach Origin of the Peach plum is unknown but it has been grown in Europe for more than a century. The Peach plum, although not high in quality, is justly esteemed where it can be grown because of its earliness, large size and handsome appearance. This variety is more exacting as to climate and soils and a favorable environment. Can be satisfactorily grown in the mild climates of the Pacific Coast.

QUALITY—Fair.
SIZE—Large size, handsome appearance.
COLOR—Purplish-red overspread with thin bloom; flesh golden yellow.
USE—Good for dessert or canning.
HARDINESS—Requires the favorable climate of the Pacific Coast. Should be planted in strong, rich soil with sunny exposure.
RIPENING SEASON—Early.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is large, vigorous grower, spreading, medium in productiveness.

Reine Claude (Green Gage) One of the old varieties from Europe. Under ordinary cultivation the fruit is not remarkably handsome but when grown on thrifty trees, the crop thinned and the fruit sufficiently exposed to the sun to color well, it is beautiful. Trees are of moderate size, somewhat susceptible to sun scald. Fruit is inclined to crack if showers occur at ripening time. Reine Claude is still one of the profitable plums and deserves a place in the commercial or home plum orchard.

QUALITY—Very good, rich flavor, good texture of flesh, abundance of juice, pleasant aroma.
SIZE—Medium to large, averaging one and three-quarters by one and five-eighths inches in size.
COLOR—Yellow, sometimes with red blush.
USE—Excellent for dessert. Its good flavor is retained in cooking, making a somewhat rare combination of a very good dessert plum and a first-class late cooking plum.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season to September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are medium in size, hardy and productive.



Satsuma (Japanese Blood Plum)

Satsuma (Japanese Blood Plum)

Introduced by Luther Burbank in 1883. Satsuma is one of the most popular home orchard varieties. One of a group of several varieties of Japanese Plums unique in having a deep red flesh. Trees are above the average of the species in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness though bear sparingly when young. Blooms early in the season.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh firm, juicy, and fine flavor.
SIZE—Large, averaging two and one-quarter inches in diameter, nearly round.
COLOR—Deep red; flesh, red in color.
USE—Fine for culinary purposes, and particularly preserves.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—August mid-season or later.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees medium to large growers, upright and spreading, good average producers.

Vacaville Seedling on W. W. Smith place, Vacaville, California. The Vacaville Plum is usually known as "California Blue." It is an early, large blue plum of the European type, ripening immediately following Tragedy. The tree is rather an ordinary one, although very productive. The fruit when properly thinned, obtains large size, but the quality is only mediocre.

QUALITY—Fair.
SIZE—Large to very large.
COLOR—Blue.
USE—Shipping.
HARDINESS—Not extremely hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Between Tragedy and Grand Duke. About July 10th at Vacaville, California.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Straggly grower, better in nursery than origin.

Wickson Originated by Burbank about 1892. Wickson is an old favorite, a good keeper and a good shipper. Because of its large size it usually commands a good price. Trees are somewhat late in coming into bearing, productive. Should be pollinized as noted.

QUALITY—Good; firm, sugary and good plum flavor.
SIZE—Large and heart-shaped. Wickson is the largest of the Oriental plums and one of the largest of all plums.
COLOR—Cherry red to deep scarlet; flesh amber.
USE—Shipper and dessert.
HARDINESS—In the East the variety is rather tender in tree and bud. Hardly only where peaches can be grown; blooms too early to be safe from frost.
RIPENING SEASON—Early August.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is narrow, upright grower, medium to large. Robust. Should be pollinized with Beauty or Santa Rosa.

Yellow Egg An old European variety. Yellow Egg is rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. The fruit is long and oval, of a good size. In some localities this variety is popular with commercial canneries because of its rich golden color.

QUALITY—Fair. Flesh firm, juicy, good flavor but rather acid.
SIZE—One of the largest and handsomest of plums.
COLOR—Deep golden yellow covered with white bloom, the flesh deep yellow.
USE—Well and favorably known for home use and canning.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—Ripens end of August.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Free grower, very productive, large and round topped.



THE YAKIMA PLUM—Very large red plum, firm, yellow flesh, excellent flavor, first class shipper. Ripens midseason. The original tree has been fruiting for a number of years. Fruit of this variety on display at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition at Seattle in 1909 was awarded a silver medal. One of the largest and most beautiful plums.

Yakima Plum Originated as a chance seedling on farm near the Columbia River in Washington, in the late 80's or early 90's. It remained in obscurity for many years until finally tested and introduced by the Washington Nursery Co. Without doubt the Yakima plum is one of the most valuable new varieties recently introduced. It promises to be a very profitable commercial shipper. It has a firm, juicy flesh and a durable skin which makes it a first-class long distance shipper. The real large size of this remarkably fine fruit easily puts it in first place as a seller on the fresh fruit stands.

Awarded silver medal at A. Y. P. Exposition, Seattle, 1909.

QUALITY—Very good.

SIZE—Very large.

COLOR—When partially ripe, an attractive, bright red; when fully ripe a rich mahogany red, covered with a beautiful bloom. Very beautiful. Flesh smooth grained, clear golden-yellow.

USE—High quality dessert fruit for eating fresh. A splendid fresh shipper.

HARDINESS—Very hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—In the Yakima Valley it is ripe and ready to ship about July 20th. During the same season Vacaville was picked July 8th, and the Italian not until August 5th.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—In the nursery, one of the most vigorous growing of all nursery trees. In the orchard, is a very upright, spreading tree, and vigorous, thrifty grower.

Quinces

QUINCES are attracting more attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The trees are hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, produce regular crops and come into early bearing. The fruit is much sought for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. Quinces are especially desirable for jellies and preserves.

It flourishes in any good soil which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune away all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Orange Origin unknown. One of the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. "Orange" is a group rather than a varietal name. Orange quinces belong to the North, where they ripen late in the season in cool weather. In the South, they ripen too early, and are inferior in size and quality.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Large and roundish.

COLOR—Bright golden yellow.

USE—Valuable for preserves and flavoring.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous, hardy, productive, and as free as any of the quinces from blight.

Pineapple Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the Pineapple. This is a comparatively new variety which is becoming very popular.

QUALITY—Excellent.

SIZE—Large, apple-shaped and nearly round.

COLOR—Light, golden yellow, flesh white

USE—Valuable for cooking, preserving and flavoring

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—September.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Strong grower and productive.



Pineapple Quince.

Here's what a prominent New York shipper thinks of the Yakima Plum:

C. I. & M. DINGFELDER

Distributors of

FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

253 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW YORK

August 25, 1927.

Mr. F. A. Wiggins, President,
Washington Nursery Company,
Toppenish, Washington.

Dear Mr. Wiggins—Your valued favor dated August 19, has been received, and this morning we had delivered to us the sample package of plums shipped to us by you, which we are glad to say reached us in as good condition as could be expected under the adverse conditions in which it was shipped, with the exception of about eight or ten plums which showed a sufficient degree of ripeness to make them edible, and about five of these being more or less bruised from the rough handling. The balance of the package is in excellent condition, and we dare say that a plum that will stand up as well as that under such unfavorable conditions surely ought to make something worth while growing for commercial purposes.

The color, size and flavor is really astonishing and had we not known the source of them, we would have said that they were grown in California soil.

The color of them is very beautiful and the flavor is by far the finest that we have eaten. They seem to possess a tough enough skin that should make them carry in excellent shape to the Eastern markets when packed nearly ripe and shipped under proper refrigeration.

We surely want to congratulate you on propagating this class of fruit and hope that some time in the near future we may have the opportunity and pleasure to handle them in carlots from the Yakima valley.

With our best wishes for the success of the Yakima Plum, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) CARL I. DINGFELDER.

PLANT THE
YAKIMA PLUM
for Roadside Marketing



The selling of fruit from stands along roadsides is a new and rapidly developing phase of American life. Maximum prices are received for fresh farm products marketed in this manner. Many farmers are taking advantage of this situation and planting varieties particularly adapted to this purpose.

Prunes

THE PRUNE industry has grown to such proportions that Prunes are now regarded as one of the important crops on the Pacific Coast. In the Coast rain-belt the bulk of the Prune crop is dried. In the interior valleys they are usually sold and shipped as fresh fruit, commanding good prices and returning year in and year out as much net money per acre as most any fruit that can be grown.

Every home garden should include Prunes. Some of the new Prune varieties are superior for canning, preserving and drying, and these choice varieties are usually unobtainable in local markets since the bulk of the crop is shipped East. A very few well selected Prune trees will furnish a liberal supply of choice wholesome fruit that will be appreciated by the whole family during the winter.

French Prune (Petite) The French Prune is the leading drying prune. It is very sweet, rich and sugary. Very prolific bearer. Excellent for commercial plantings or for home use.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Medium. Egg-shaped.
COLOR—Violet purple.
USE—This is one of the leading drying prunes. Widely grown in California and other Pacific Coast prune districts.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—August.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous grower, dense topped, hardy and productive.

Imperial Epineuse Introduced in 1844 by Felix Gillett in California. It is not surpassed in quality by any other prune. This variety is much grown in California and should be grown in all prune regions. It has been planted in the East where fruit and trees are liked and it seems certain that this variety will grow in popularity in Eastern orchards, both for home and market planting. In California the season is August-September. It is said that if any criticism is to be made of this prune it is that difficulties are encountered in drying, but this is easily overcome by paying closer attention to details in handling this delicate, highly flavored prune. The fruit is large and regular in form without any neck. High sugar content. Eaten fresh it has delicious flavor.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large and beautiful.
COLOR—Handsome reddish purple. Flesh greenish-yellow.
USE—Drying and culinary.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Blooms about ten days earlier and ripens about three weeks earlier than the French Prune.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous, spreading, and productive.

Italian Prune The Italian Prune originated in Italy at least a century ago and has long been common in Northern Italy. It is grown in all of the prune regions of continental Europe and is well known in England; is third or fourth in popularity in the Atlantic States, and is the leading prune in the Pacific Northwest for drying and fresh shipping. The fruit is finely flavored, and while a little too tart to be ranked as a first rate dessert plum, it is one of the best of prunes for this purpose, though it must be fully ripe to be fit for dessert. In cooking, the yellow flesh turns to a dark wine color, very attractive in

appearance, with a most pleasant, sprightly flavor, as a cured prune the fruit is firm and meaty, yet elastic, and a perfect freestone, making when cooked an attractive looking, finely flavored sauce. The prunes of this variety are noted for long keeping and ship well.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Medium.
COLOR—Purplish-black with very thick bloom.
USE—Culinary, canning and shipping.
HARDINESS—Hardy.
RIPENING SEASON—September.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous, upright, low topped, hardy and productive.

Mammoth French (XX) Originated in the famous Saratoga, California, fruit belt as a sport from the common French prune. The XX French is a genuine bud sport of the French prune. Of all the new type of French prunes originated in recent years, this one has promise of becoming standard. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of tree. The bearing qualities have been fully demonstrated. In size it stands in line with the Imperial Epineuse. It is a desirable variety for marketing and for home orchard.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Deep purple overspread with a light blue bloom.
USE—Drying, culinary and shipping.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—August.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Strong, upright grower, free branching, and free fruiting.

Silver Prune (Golden Drop Plum) Originated in Oregon, said a seedling to be of Coe's Golden Drop Plum, which it very much resembles; it is much more productive and more vigorous. The Silver Prune on account of its large size, is ranked as a good prune for drying.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Very large.
COLOR—Golden yellow. Flesh yellow.
USE—Excellent for dessert, canning, preserving, or drying.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Very late—October.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Somewhat resembles those of the Coe's Golden Drop Plum.

Standard Prune Originated by Luther Burbank as a cross between the Sugar and Tragedy prune, 1914. The Standard is one of the very best prune varieties for home use.



Standard Prune—Heavy producer.

Is exceedingly large in size, attractive, with firm, richly flavored, fine grained, sweet flesh, freestone. It is a good keeper and a splendid shipper. Its value for commercial plantings is still somewhat experimental. The sugar content of this variety being high, it requires very little sugar in canning.

QUALITY—Very good.
SIZE—Large.
COLOR—Purple, overspread with blue bloom. Flesh amber colored, fine grained.
USE—Excellent for drying. Especially valuable for home use, being one of the finest canning prunes known. Now having some sale with commercial canners.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Varies. In the Willamette Valley, Oregon, it is said to ripen ahead of the Italian. In the Yakima Valley it ripens ten days to two weeks later than Italian.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees under favorable conditions are vigorous, fine growers, making an attractive orchard tree. Said to be somewhat sensitive to soil location.

Sugar Prune Originated by Burbank and introduced in 1899. Sugar prune is distinguished as a heavy bearer. The fruit possesses a very high sugar content. In some localities it is said to have almost one-fourth sugar. It is a very heavy drier but is inferior in quality to French prune types. Needs pruning and thinning to secure size. Not of highest quality as a cured prune, but sells well.

QUALITY—Fair.
SIZE—Very large.
COLOR—At first a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to a dark purple with a thick, white bloom. Yellow flesh.
USE—Drying, canning, etc.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Extremely early, ripening much earlier than the French.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree of medium size, vigorous, and spreading, dense top, hardy and productive.

Tragedy Prune Originated as a chance seedling on the farm of O. R. Runion, Sacramento, California. Thought to be a cross between the German (Liberty Prune) and the Purple Daune. Tragedy is a good variety but due to its early blooming should be carefully located with regard to frost situations. It is advisable to cross-pollinize as noted. For early districts, this is a valuable shipping variety.

QUALITY—Good.
SIZE—Above medium size.
COLOR—Very attractive in appearance. Dark, rich purple, having full, rounded form much liked by consumers of a dessert plum. Flesh yellowish-green.
USE—Culinary, etc.
HARDINESS—Average.
RIPENING SEASON—Early. Ripens in July.
TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is large, vigorous, round top, variable in productiveness. This variety blooms very early and must be planted in situations that are entirely free from frost. They should also be pollinized by the Grand Duke plum.



Upper Row—Common French Prunes

Lower Row—Mammoth French (XX) Prunes



Crew budding peaches.

Peaches

FEW fruits equal and none surpass the Peach for the home plantation. It is easy to grow, quick to reach bearing age, highly productive. Its ripening season covers three or four months, and cooked or eaten fresh from the tree, you can't beat a Peach.

Where there is any choice, the trees should be planted on light soil, on high or elevated land preferably sloping toward the north, northwest or west, on which sides, if possible, the orchard should be protected from the prevailing winds. Sandy, gravelly and other coarse soils are better than heavy, silty or clayey ones, but where there's no choice the trees may be planted with confidence of good results. Well-drained the soil must be, and the situation must not be in a pocket where cold air will settle, or the early opening flowers may be nipped by frost.

While the Pear and even the Apple may be grown in sod, the Peach never should be. The soil should be kept cleanly cultivated at least until midsummer and then cover-cropped for the winter, not too often with clover or other legumes because these tend to supply too much nitrogen and to make the trees tender. No danger need be expected from applications of potash or phosphoric acid. For young trees and those whose foliage is thin, small and yellowish, an ounce of

nitrate of soda to the tree should help matters. A pound each of muriate of potash and basic slag, or half as much acid phosphate will be a good allowance in most cases. When in bearing this may be increased. Such material should be spread in a circular band two or three feet wide as far out on the ground as the branches extend. There's no need to spread any near the trunk as the feeding roots are not there. In all cases the fertilizer should be raked or harrowed into the surface.

Peaches are usually planted about 18 to 20 feet apart.

The Peach is partial to a deep, light, well drained sandy loam. General cultural directions for handling other fruits apply to the Peach. The first year the trees should be headed to 20 inches and pruned severely, cutting back almost one-third, distributing the laterals along the entire length of the branches about six or eight inches apart, and shortened to promote bearing.

Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it necessary to prune the trees early to remove dead branches, let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape and to produce bearing wood. In pruning the Peach, remember its tendency to produce only on the upper branches and try to overcome that characteristic by distributing fruit spurs the length of the limbs.

Admiral Dewey It was grown from the seed of the Alexander variety, by J. D. Husteg (d) Veinyard, Georgia, in 1899. The Admiral Dewey, while nowhere largely planted, is often kept for an early peach in commercial and home orchards. The peaches are yellow in flesh, good in quality, vigorous growers and very productive. One of the best of the early yellows.

QUALITY—Good. Freestone. Flesh clear yellow. (Under some conditions this variety is not always freestone.)

SIZE—Large.

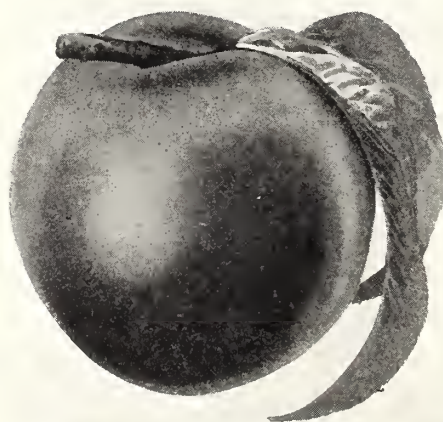
COLOR—Yellow, with red cheeks.

USE—An early ripening variety sometimes planted for home use and commercial shipping purposes.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens in July.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy and very productive.



Large, luscious peaches taste best ripened on your own trees

Alexander Originated soon after the Civil War on the farm of O. A. Alexander, Mount Pulaski, Illinois. The Alexander is one of the early peaches notable for hardiness and vigor of tree, and with earliness to make the variety popular. The Alexander has been more or less grown in every peach region on the American continent, but is now most widely cultivated on the Pacific Coast.

QUALITY—Fair. Greenish-white flesh which clings to the stone.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red.

USE—One of the extremely early varieties for home use and sometimes planted in a small way commercially.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Very early. July.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous grower, hardy and productive

Carman Originated from seed planted in 1889 by J. W. Stubenrauch, Mexia, Texas. Holds a conspicuous place among white-fleshed peaches. One of its chief assets is a constitution

which enables it to withstand trying climates north and south and to accommodate itself to a great variety of soils. Fruit is uniform in size and shape and the quality is rated as very good for a peach of its season.

QUALITY—Good.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Bright red with darker red on creamy white background. Very attractive shape.

USE—Dessert.

HARDINESS—Especially hardy in tree or bud.

RIPENING SEASON—Early.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, upright, open-topped, very productive.

Champion Originated by I. E. Hubbard, Nokomis, Illinois, about 1890.

The Champion is one of the best of the early white peaches. Bears third to fourth year and is a sure cropper. It is profitable for early market and can be highly recommended for home use for size, beauty, and quality. It is the highest quality white peach known.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh, white freestone.

SIZE—Large and round.

COLOR—Creamy white, pink on sides, red where exposed to sun.

USE—One of the best early peaches for local markets.

HARDINESS—Hardy. One of the very hardiest peaches in wood and in bud.

RIPENING SEASON—Forty-five days after Mayflower and sixteen days before Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Very strong, vigorous, upright, and spreading. Very productive.

Crawford's Early Came into existence in the orchard of William Crawford, Middleton, New Jersey, early in the 19th century.

The Crawford usually bears the third to fourth year. It sells well but is not profitably productive or a sure bearer in all localities. E. J. Wickson, California, reports the Crawford as one of the largely planted varieties in that state. While one of the good early peaches, it is only moderately popular for commercial planting.

QUALITY—Excellent. Yellow freestone. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid and juicy.

SIZE—Very large, oblong, with a prominent point on the blossom end.

COLOR—Rich, red flesh, and mottled with darker red in the sun. Golden yellow in the shade.

USE—Good shipper. Especially good for canning and eaten fresh.

HARDINESS—Moderately hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens fifty days later than the Mayflower. Usually ten days before the Elberta. About the same season as the early Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous and productive.



First summer's growth on thrifty, vigorous Washington Nursery Company peaches. Trees like these bring big profits to their owners.

Crawford's Late Raised by William Crawford, Middleton, New Jersey, at least 100 years ago. The late Crawford is one of the best known peaches. It has been a profitable commercial peach. Bears third to fourth year. In commercial plantings it is now very generally superseded by the Elberta, and although ripening nearly a week later in many localities, it has been a great money maker. It is said to bear more abundantly on heavy soil and inclined to be a shy bearer on light soil. Late Crawford is one of the highest quality yellow-fleshed peaches. It has given way to the Elberta because of the greater productiveness of the Elberta, and the more attractive, showier Elberta fruit. Though widely distributed, it is nowhere planted commercially. Late Crawford ought long to remain one of the treasures of the home orchard.

QUALITY—Very good, firm, tender, sweet and richly flavored. Flesh yellow and freestone.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Yellow with red cheeks.

USE—Commercial shipping and home use. Good for canning and eating fresh.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens a few days after Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous, hardy, healthy, as little susceptible to disease as any of the peach varieties.

Crosby Originated 1876 by Mr. Crosby, of Massachusetts. The Crosby is an open, willowy grower, inclined to overbear unless thinned. It is extremely hardy in wood and bud and can be planted in North and high altitudes of the West where other yellow peaches are injured by severe winters. Crosby is a good variety, where high quality, and a very hardy yellow peach is wanted.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh, rich yellow freestone and delicious to the taste, either as a dessert or a culinary fruit. One of the sweetest, best quality of all the yellow peaches. Pit small.

SIZE—Large size when tree is fertilized and fruit thinned. Shape round.

COLOR—Yellow with a mottled red check.

USE—Eating fresh and culinary.

HARDINESS—Of the several virtues which entitle Crosby to the esteem of fruit growers, possibly the most notable is hardiness of tree and bud, so much that it is often called "The Frost-Proof Peach."

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens seventy-five days after Mayflower and about fifteen days after Early Elberta, about the same season as Late Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is small size, vigorous growing, spreading, unusually hardy, and very productive.

Early Elberta Originated with Dr. Gleason, of Utah, about 1908. The Early Elberta is a seedling from the regular Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent stock. The Early Elberta is of good quality and flavor, has no red flesh and is not bitter near the pit. Very good for home canning. One of the profitable commercial varieties.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh, yellow freestone.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Golden yellow with a rich blush on the sunny cheek.

USE—A first-class commercial shipping peach and as a canning peach has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta. It does not "rag" out in canning and uses less sugar.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Ten days to two weeks earlier than common Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Stocky, strong grower with a tendency for the tree to thin itself. Carries moderate loads of fruit. Good bearer.

Elberta Originated from the seed of the Chinese Cling planted in Marshallville, Georgia, by Samuel Rumph, in 1870. The Elberta is the most widely planted commercial variety on the Pacific Coast. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy, and only fair in quality. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. It always bears the third to fourth year. The Elberta leads all the other peaches in America in number of trees. It is one of the most popular varieties on the market. The peaches fall a little short in quality; they lack the richness of the Crawford and the sweetness of the white-fleshed Champion type. They have a pronounced bitter tang, even when the peaches are fully ripe. The stone is large but is usually fully free from the flesh.

QUALITY—Very good. Yellow flesh, freestone.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Golden yellow nearly colored with crimson on the sunny cheek.

USE—It is the standard commercial peach, the most widely planted commercial variety on the Pacific Coast. Also largely used in home orchards.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Mid-season about sixty days after Mayflower, which is the earliest.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is large, vigorous, fairly hardy and very productive.



J. H. Hale Peaches. Best for eating, home canning and shipping.

Foster Originated about 1857 with J. T. Foster, in Medford, Massachusetts. Foster is very similar to the Late Crawford, although the Foster is the larger peach, a little earlier, and possibly better quality. It is uniformly large; the flesh is a deep yellow, firm and tender, sweet and juicy.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh, yellow freestone.

SIZE—Uniformly large.

COLOR—Deep yellow, overspread with dark red.

USE—One of the most popular varieties for home use and for commercial planting.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—August.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is a large, vigorous grower and hardy. Variable as to productiveness. Unproductiveness is the fault that keeps this variety in the background as a popular commercial peach.

Gold Medal Originated in the Yakima Valley. It ripens about the same time as the Elberta but is of much better quality for eating out of hand or for canning.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh deep yellow, firm and sweet.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Golden yellow.

USE—Dessert and culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—With Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree large, vigorous and very productive.

J. H. Hale Originated with J. H. Hale, "The Peach King" of Georgia, and has been extensively planted in the big peach districts of the South and East. Unquestionably the J. H. Hale stands as one of the very best commercial peaches. It is becoming popular on the Pacific Coast. During the summer of 1920, following 30 degrees below zero weather in December, 1919, the J. H. Hale bore heavier and was less affected by the cold than any other variety in the Yakima Valley.

QUALITY—Very good. Yellow flesh, freestone. Solid and meaty as a cling yet perfect freestone. Firm but delicate texture, free from stringiness. Does not "squash" down in packing and shipping. Almost as fuzzless as an apricot.

SIZE—Very large, averaging one-third to one-half larger than Elberta.

COLOR—Rich, deep, golden yellow, overlaid with brilliant carmine blush.

USE—Stands shipping better than any known peach. It can be packed and handled better than any other freestone peach. Wonderful keeper, giving retailer longer time to dispose of stock without loss. The only peach suitable for export. For canning, it has firm, rich flesh which holds its shape in the can. Brilliant, clear syrup, which doesn't "rag out."

HARDINESS—Hardier in wood and bud than the Elberta. Has stood lower temperatures than the Georgia Belle, Carman and other hardy varieties. Late bloomer.

RIPENING SEASON—In some localities is said to ripen a few days ahead of Elberta. In the Yakima Valley it ripens one week to ten days later.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—A vigorous, robust grower, immensely productive.

Lovell Originated from a chance seedling on the ranch of C. W. Thissell, Winters, California, in 1882. Has a reputation of being one of the best canning and shipping peaches known. The peach is of good quality, the pit small, flesh, yellow and firm. The tree is a good bearer.

QUALITY—Very good. Flesh yellow to the pit, firm, heavy, and of fine flavor. Freestone.

SIZE—Good. Perfectly round and regular in size.

COLOR—Clear yellow with marbled blush.

USE—The most popular freestone canning and drying peach.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—In California, August. Follows Muir.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Robust, spreading, somewhat drooping, and a good bearer.

Mayflower Said to have originated in North Carolina, but definite origin is unknown. Mayflower is a vigorous grower, bears young, and is productive. Fruit is tender and sub-acid.

QUALITY—Good early peach. Semi-cling.

SIZE—Medium.

COLOR—Creamy white, with red blush. Flesh is greenish white tinged with red at the skin. Rather heavily coated with fuzz which makes the fruit somewhat unsightly.

USE—Has the distinction of being the earliest ripening peach.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens two weeks earlier than Alexander.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is large, spreading, open top, hardy and productive.



Muir Originated about 1880 on the farm of John Muir, Silveyville, California. The fruit of the Muir is large to extra large, rather oval in shape, tender, sweet, mild flavored. While not so attractive, it is one of the best for drying and canning. Grown commercially in California.

It contains more sugar qualities than any other peach, which allows it to dry exceedingly heavy, making it a very profitable variety to the producer. This peach is much favored among California planters, and should enjoy a wider popularity in other peach districts.

QUALITY—Very good. Perfect freestone. Flesh solid and sweet.

SIZE—Large to very large.

COLOR—Pale yellow. Flesh clear yellow.

USE—The favorite canning variety, in which it is hardly surpassed.

Also peculiarly adapted to drying because of density and sweetness of flesh. Yields two pounds dry from less than five pounds fresh.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Late mid-season. July in California.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are vigorous, productive, somewhat spreading, and little subject to leaf curl, but the fruits are often marred by peach scab. The variety seems perfectly at home in most peach regions.

Peak Cling An introduction from the San Joaquin Valley, originating in Selma, California. Peak Cling is primarily a canning variety, for which purpose it is popular in California. Ripening as it does between the Tuscan and the Phillip, it helps to distribute the canning season.

QUALITY—Good. Pit very small, clingstone.

SIZE—Large, round, and oval.

COLOR—Yellow with faint blush. Clear yellow to the pit.

USE—The leading canning peach, ripening between the Tuscan and the Phillip. Often planted in canning districts to distribute the canning season more easily.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens between Tuscan and Phillip. In California ripens late August.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Upright grower and heavy bearer.

Perfection Originated about three miles above Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, near the timber line of the Blue Mountain Range, at an altitude which proves its hardiness.

QUALITY—Excellent. Freestone.

SIZE—Very large.

COLOR—Yellow with a beautiful blush. Flesh yellow with red around the pit.

USE—Good shipping and market variety.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens from 10th to 15th of September.

Phillips Cling Originated with Joseph Phillips, Sutter County, California, sometime previous to 1889. One of the most popular yellow-fleshed clingstone grown in California for canning. Very high quality. Lateness greatly prolongs and distributes the canning season. It is not advisable to plant this variety at high altitudes or where the growing season is too short. On account of its extreme lateness it requires the right locality for a long growing season, otherwise it will not properly mature. Is extensively grown in the Yakima Valley and other Pacific Coast peach districts.

Ripens progressively so that picking covers two to three weeks and the fruit hangs on the tree well even after fully matured. Cannery like the product because of its even size, the same color from skin to stone; has a small pit, and flesh very richly flavored and highly colored.

QUALITY—Very good. Clingstone. Flesh firm, fine grained, and excellent flavor.

SIZE—Quite large, round and uniform.

COLOR—Pronounced yellow, with bright red tinge on sunny side. Flesh yellow to the pit.

USE—One of the most popular canning peaches.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—The fruit ripens progressively so that picking covers two to three weeks. It ripens very late—in California about September.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are very large, upright, healthy, and productive.



Sturdy Washington Nursery trees at end of growing season.

Red Bird Cling The variety was introduced by Stark Bros. of Missouri, about 1900. The Red Bird Cling is a good shipper. Reaches the market in good condition and holds up well. It is a good variety to plant where it is desired to balance up the orchard with a few real early varieties and provide fruit for the early market.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh juicy. Fair to good quality. Semi-clingstone. White flesh.

SIZE—Large, round.

COLOR—Rich, creamy white, nearly covered with bright red.

USE—It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens just about three days after Mayflower, which is the earliest on the list. Forty-seven days before Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

Salway Salway was raised in 1844 by Colonel Salway in Surrey, England, from the seed of an Italian peach. The fruit of the Salway ripens very late in the season and sometimes will not mature properly in the most northern sections. On account of its exceedingly late ripening, it gives greater time for gathering and selling the crop. Salway, more than any other peach, can be picked when green and will ripen in storage on the way to market. Bears third to fourth year.

QUALITY—Only fair.

SIZE—Large, roundish.

COLOR—Yellow with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh a deep yellow-red at the pit.

USE—A late ripening variety found profitable in some localities for a late market.

HARDINESS—Fairly hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ninety-three days after Mayflower and thirty-three days after Elberta.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is medium size, vigorous, spreading, drooping, hence not very productive.

Slappy Peach The Slappy peach is not large-ly planted as a commercial shipper because the variety does not stand long-dis-

tance shipment so well as other standard varieties. Its high quality and general excellence make it one of the best peaches for local markets and home use. In the Yakima Valley the local crop is usually quickly absorbed for home canning, for which the Slappy is popular over numerous other varieties. It can be highly recommended for local markets and home use.

QUALITY—Excellent, among the very best for canning, is a little tender for shipping.

SIZE—Medium, seldom reaching large, uniform in shape and size, slightly rounded.

COLOR—Bright orange yellow, with red cheek. Flesh also slightly mealy.

USE—Recommended especially for home use or local markets, a good canner, of excellent quality.

HARDINESS—More tender than the Elberta. In Washington it seems to be medium hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Early mid-season. Ripens with Early Crawford.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree up-right growing, slightly spreading, foliage heavy, fairly productive.

Tuscan Cling Originated in Mississippi sometime previous to 1873.

The Tuscan Cling is one of the earliest canning varieties and has been in good demand by canneries who have paid high prices for them. In some seasons this peach has also been shipped to the fresh fruit markets. The Clings, being firm and solid, will stand rough usage for long distance shipment much better than freestone varieties. For this reason, in a limited way, it has been a remarkably good shipper. The Tuscan Cling can profitably be planted in almost all producing sections of the Pacific Coast for home use and commercially.

QUALITY—Very good. Clingstone.

SIZE—Very large. Uniform.

COLOR—Yellow with dark red cheeks; flesh evenly yellow to the pit.

USE—The earliest of the commercial canning peaches.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Season late July. The earliest of the commercial canning varieties. Ripens with Early Crawford.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large, open, robust, and productive.



Young peach trees in a Washington Nursery field during early summer. In this case trees are "taking a drink." Note the irrigation water between the rows. Splendid soil and moisture under absolute control is a valuable factor in the production of good trees.



13,000 yearling peach and apricot trees purchased from the Washington Nursery Company by Mr. J. M. Perry of Yakima, were planted in this orchard near Zillah, Washington in the Spring of 1925. Above photo taken October, 1925, shows the peach orchard after first summer's growth.

Apricots

BEAUTIFUL and delicious. As hardy as the peach, and should be in every home orchard. The Blenheim and Tilton are the two best varieties for the home and commercial canning, while the Wenatchee Moorpark and Tilton are the best for shipping fresh. The Apricot is a rapid grower and an early and heavy bearer. It grows to perfection in most any locality where Peaches can be grown.

PRUNING—Because so many are not familiar with the Apricot, we give below pruning instructions of Prof. E. J. Wickson, Professor of Horticulture of the University of California. He says:

"The Apricot tree bears upon old spurs, like the Plum; also upon the new wood, like the Peach. This fact has to be borne in mind when winter thinning of the new growth is undertaken. When planting, cut back to 18 inches from the ground, trimming off all branches and leaving a single stem. The tree will throw out shoots vigorously, and frequently two or three shoots from one point. These shoots should be thinned out, leaving no more than four or five, no two of which should come from one point, nor be directly opposite. The first shoot should start 12 inches from the ground, the others in such a manner as to divide the space and make the branches balance, leaving the top shoot to form the central part of the tree. It will be necessary to go over the trees several times the first year to remove shoots that may start where not wanted. The second year cut back the first season's growth to within 5 to 10 inches of the body of the tree, and all forks should be cut out, even if it necessitates forming a new head, as it is much better to lose some growth on a young tree than to take the risk of splitting down when the tree begins to bear fruit. The second year will require much more attention than the first year, in order to keep off suckers and all lateral growth that may start on the underside of the new limbs. In pruning for the third year, the second year's growth should now be cut back to within 15 to 20 inches of the old wood, except the central stem, which may be left 24 to 30 inches long, depending on the number of laterals it may have thrown out. During the third season's growth go over the trees about three times before July to remove suckers and lateral growth that may start on the lower side of limbs. The only pruning necessary the following year will be to take out any cross limbs and sprouts that may have been overlooked the previous summer."

THINNING—The Apricot tends to overbear, consequently, though hand thinning is an expensive operation, the free-fruited varieties must be vigorously thinned if they are to be profitable.

Blenheim Originated at Blenheim, England. Blenheim is one of the popular varieties in California where grown commercially. Recommended for home and commercial plantings.

QUALITY—Good; rich and juicy.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Yellow.

USE—Good for shipping, canning and drying.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens evenly, about middle of June. Soon after the Royal.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree is a vigorous grower, regular and productive bearer, hardy. Bears early.

Royal An old European sort, of French origin. Royal and Blenheim are said to be almost indistinguishable, though the Blenheim is larger. Royal has been widely popular in California among canners, and is fine as a dried product.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh pale orange, firm and juicy.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Yellow with orange cheek faintly tinged with red.

USE—Besides being a good fresh shipper, Royal is considered a favorite canning and drying variety.

HARDINESS—Average.

RIPENING SEASON—Middle of June.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Large vigorous grower, regular bearer, large cropper, fruit ripens uniformly.

Sophia New variety originating in Yakima Valley. Fruit large, averaging two inches in diameter, solid yellow, ripens evenly and about same quality as Wenatchee Moorpark. Early, ripening 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of the Moorpark.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

SIZE—Very large.

COLOR—Solid yellow.

USE—Dessert and culinary.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Very early.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Tree large and spreading, vigorous growing, symmetrical.

Tilton A chance seedling first noticed on J. E. Tilton's orchard in King County, California, about 1885. Tilton has come to be one of the leading commercial apricots in the Northwest. On account of ripening its crop at one time, and its rich color and heavy productiveness, it is very profitable. Has borne fruit when other apricots and peaches were killed by frost.

QUALITY—Extra good quality, delicious flavor. Flesh fine grained and very firm.

SIZE—Very large.

COLOR—Orange yellow tinged shell pink on sunny side. Flesh clear yellow.

USE—One of the very best canning, drying and shipping sorts.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—July.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Trees are large, vigorous growers, regular and heavy bearers. Tilton bears young, usually producing a good crop the third year.

Wenatchee Moorpark Moorpark is an old English variety, said to have been introduced from France to England at an early date. The Wenatchee Moorpark represents a decided improvement over the old Moorpark, being a strain developed in the Wenatchee Valley, and the type most largely planted in commercial orchards.

Wenatchee Moorpark is one of the leading standard apricot varieties in the Pacific Northwest, for commercial and home orchard plantings. A peculiarity of the fruit is a tendency to ripen first on the side exposed to the sun, while the remaining portion of the fruit is green. However, its large size, high quality and splendid shipping qualities put it in first rank. Not largely used for canning.

QUALITY—Extra good.

SIZE—Very large.

COLOR—Beautiful yellow.

USE—Splendid fresh shipper. Excellent for home use, culinary, etc.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—Ripens before Alexander Peach.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—The trees are strong, thrifty growers, reaching large size; hardy and productive. Bear very young, usually at about three years.

Nectarines

A delicious, smooth skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow.

Quetta Originated from seed sent by an army officer in Quetta, northwestern India, to the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction.

It has all the qualities of a first-class peach with the added advantage of having a smooth skin, handsome coloring and a rich aroma which lingers for a considerable time on the hands and whatever else the fruit has touched. The fine texture and firmness of the flesh are especially noticeable; also its juiciness and sprightliness. A fine fruit and a good shipper.

QUALITY—Good. Flesh yellowish white and streaked with red near the seed, firm, juicy and fine texture.

SIZE—Large.

COLOR—Yellowish green splashed and irregularly marked with brilliant carmine.

USE—Dessert.

HARDINESS—Hardy.

RIPENING SEASON—August.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS—Vigorous grower with compact head. Productive.



Washington Nursery Company Blenheim apricots planted near The Dalles, Oregon. First season's growth averaged over 5 feet.



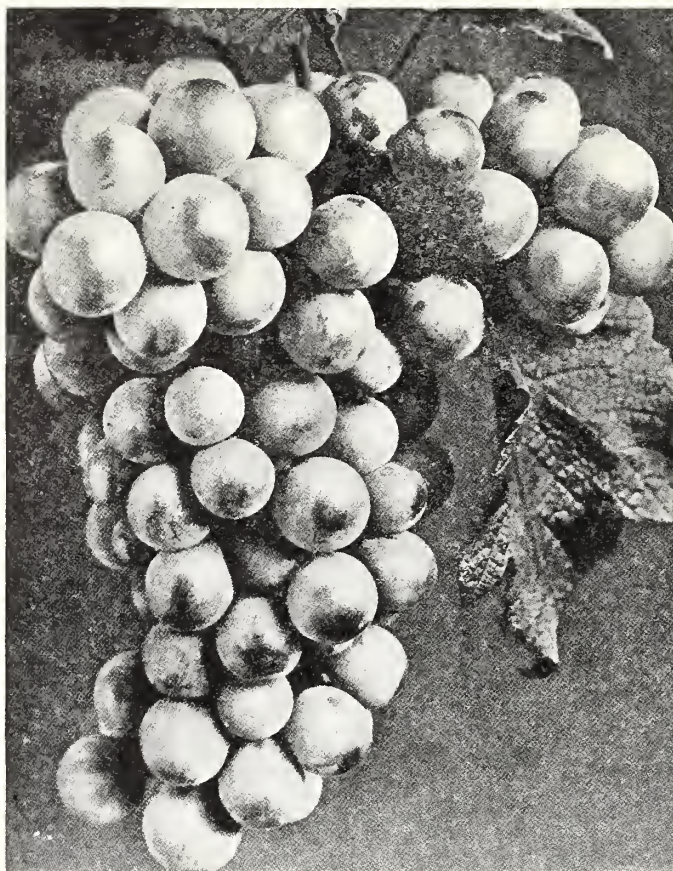
Grapes

GRAPe culture is of large commercial importance on the Pacific Coast. The American varieties are chiefly grown in the Northwest. The European sorts are to be found in some of the more sheltered, mild-climated localities, and are frequently planted in home gardens where special winter protection can be given. This usually consists of heading the canes close to the ground, and removing the vines from the trellis each fall and covering with about four inches of earth and a little straw.

The American varieties, however, are hardy, thrifty, vigorous and widely planted, with very profitable returns to growers. Grapes are usually planted in rows eight feet apart, with canes set eight feet apart in the row. When set 8x8 feet, 680 vines are required per acre. If set ten feet apart, 435 vines are required, or if set 8x10 feet, 540 vines per acre.

In the Yakima Valley on mature vineyards, under favorable conditions grapes will produce 16 tons per acre and higher. Such returns have been obtained on about seven year-old plantations. They usually start bearing at the rate of about one to three baskets per vine the second year; two to five baskets the third year. It is considered a very good return if one harvests one and one-half tons per acre the second year. The third year, production should increase to about three tons per acre and then to about five tons the fourth year.

Local growers who have sold grapes in baskets have received around 25c to 35c per basket, which would bring a net return of \$400.00 to \$500.00 per acre the fourth or fifth year and up to \$1,000.00 per acre on a 10 year-old-vineyard.



You can raise grapes like these in your yard.

The grape is one of the most healthful and useful of all fruits, and most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a small yard or garden wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful branches and luscious clusters.

SOIL—Good grapes may be grown on any good soil, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. *Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.*

CROPS—Crop grapes moderately if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches.

PRUNING—Annual and careful pruning is very essential. This should be done in the months of November, December, February or March while the vines are yet dormant.

American Varieties

AGAWAM—Deep red or maroon. The large, meaty berries (which are borne in extra large, loose-shouldered bunches) are juicy and of a delightful aromatic flavor. Berries are large and roundish; flesh almost tender. Especially adapted for arbor culture. Ripens about with the Concord or a trifle later. Vine a strong, healthy grower. One of the best American varieties.

BRIGHTON—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Wine red. Resembles the Catawa in color, size and form of bunch and berry; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has been thoroughly tested and is almost without an equal among early grapes.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Strong grower with large, healthy foliage; productive. Its keeping and shipping qualities are equalled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's early, or from the middle to the last of August, according to the season. It keeps sound and perfect both on and off the vine, for weeks after others decay and are gone. Both clusters and berries are large, glossy black, with a beautiful blue bloom; sweet and juicy; seeds small and few in number and part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.

CONCORD—The well-known, standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow. Blue-black; sweet, pulpy and tender. Ripens about the first of September.

DELAWARE—Light red. Bunches small and compact, berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. September.

ISLAND BELLE—Same variety as Campbell's Early. See description of that variety.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—A reliable white grape. A prolific bearer, bunches large, handsome and compact, greenish white, rich yellow when ripe; skin smooth, pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent with very few seeds, quality rich and sweet. Vigorous grower. Ripens about two weeks before the Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—Color black with a heavy blue bloom, quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy—has never been covered in the winter and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury—and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Large bunch with round berries. Ripens about 20 days before the Concord.

NIAGARA—White. Berries are medium to large and of fine quality. Bunches large and moderately compact. Skin thin, but tough. Niagara holds the same position among white grapes as Concord does among the black varieties. Ripens with the Concord.

WORDEN—A seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger; fruit better flavored and ripens several days earlier than Concord. Hardy.

Foreign Varieties

BLACK PRINCE GRAPE—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety.

FLAME TOKAY—Bunches very large; handsomely formed and moderately compact. Berries large, skin thick, pale red or flame colored; flesh firm and sweet, with a sprightly flavor. An old standard variety; always commands a good price in the markets and as a table grape is more extensively planted than any other variety. October.

MALAGA—Berries very large, oval, yellowish green, skin thick, fleshy. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large. One of the best shipping grapes, commanding a good price in eastern markets every season. Makes a second quality raisin. September.

MUSCAT GRAPE—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS—A comparatively new variety of great merit. Resembles the Sultan in some respects but in others is much superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellowish white and perfectly seedless, oblong, excellent quality. Very heavy bearer in favorable sections. Dries rapidly and evenly and being so sweet, dries heavily. August.

ZINFANDEL—Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; wine grape.

Nut Trees

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET—Fruit is very sweet and of fine flavor, rather small but prolific and profitable. Hardy.

Filberts

BARCELONA—A magnificent variety of Spanish origin; nut large, round, first quality. Very productive; can be trained as a low standard tree, or as a bush. Plant at least one Du Chilly to every eight Barcelona for pollenizing purposes.

DU CHILLY—The largest filbert fruited on the Pacific Coast. Elongated oval, very broad; often more than an inch long by three-quarters of an inch wide. Nuts uniformly large, well formed, full fleshed and sweet. Needs pollenizing.

Walnuts

English Walnut trees begin to bear in about six years. This tree is propagated by grafting or budding and from seed. The grafted tree is harder to grow and commands a higher price. An excellent nut is produced from trees grown from selected first generation nuts. The nuts we plant are from a choice strain of grafted varieties, growing in the nut districts of California.

FRANQUETTE—Possesses distinct characteristics. Tree most hardy of the English or Peruvian walnuts, clean, vigorous, never diseased, a late bloomer, escaping late frosts; regular and abundant bearer. Nuts do not sunburn, and are of large, uniform size, long with smooth, well-filled shell of medium thickness. Meat of exquisite, rich, oily, nutty flavor. The best French sort for commercial purposes.

AMERICAN BLACK—This valuable tree grows and succeeds well on the Coast. It is a common and stately forest tree in the middle and western states. Makes a fine shade and ornamental tree; produces large crops of rich, oily nuts of excellent flavor. Hardy anywhere.

CALIFORNIA BLACK—Tall, vigorous tree; excellent shade and avenue tree. Nut roundish, smaller and smoother than the American Black walnut; kernel is sweeter and of a more delicate flavor.

THOMAS BLACK WALNUT—Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King of Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found and the best of all the large nuts in cracking quality. Nut very large; kernel large, light colored, and of very good quality. The tree is a wonderful grower, fully doubling the ordinary black walnut in growth. Kernel comes out in halves as does the English walnut. Hardy.

WHITE WALNUT—See Butternut



The Majestic Black Walnut makes a truly beautiful tree and adds character to any planting.

Almonds

JORDAN—A famous Spanish variety. Nut very long, narrow, but very plump, with hard smooth shell. Kernel nearly fills the entire shell and is covered with a most delicate papery skin, much thinner than on any other almond, which is one of its most valuable qualities. In flavor and texture the flesh far surpasses in delicacy any other variety. The most valuable addition to the nut list made in many years. Early bloomer.

Butternuts

BUTTERNUT, or White Walnut—Native in the Eastern states. It is a beautiful growing tree and yields large nuts of rough, hard shell, with full white, oily kernels, sweet, rich and of delicate flavor. This variety does well in Coast countries and in well-watered regions of the foothills. Not suited to dry, hot climates.

Berries

Blackberries

BLOWERS—On fertile soils canes often grow to ten or twelve feet. They yield very heavily and for a long season (almost everbearing). The fruit is large and of superb quality. Extremely hardy—20 degrees below zero does not harm it and it is a phenomenal cropper. Mid-season.

CORY'S THORNLESS—Big luscious berries, often two and one-half inches, have a small core and are almost seedless. The distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. Richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest jellies. The vigorous canes grow erect to a height of five feet and then assume a trailing habit. Properly cared for it gives enormous yields through a long season. Thrives in any good soil. Rather tender and not recommended where the temperature drops much below zero. Fine for coast districts. Stands handling and shipping well. Costs less to pick and prune than other varieties.

EVERGREEN—Beautiful, cut-leaved foliage. Berries, large, black, sweet and delicious. Continues to ripen from July to November, which makes

it one of the best berries for the home garden; an excellent trellis and arbor plant.

HIMALAYA—A strong, rampant, trailing plant; hardy and thrives even under severe conditions. Fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall. Should be trellised. Prolific. Fine quality fruit.

MAMMOTH—Strong grower of trailing habit; enormously productive, exceedingly early, bringing good prices. Fruit very large, core soft and small, seeds small; flavor unsurpassed.

LOGANBERRIES—Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry but should be grown on a trellis. Fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red when fully ripe; the shape of a blackberry and the color of a raspberry and the flavor combination of both; comparatively free from seeds. Good shipper. Excellent for jelly, juice or jam. Rather tender and not recommended where the temperature drops much below zero.

Raspberries

COLUMBIAN—A giant variety that may well be described as a "purple cap" sort, quite distinct from either the red-fruited or black-cap varieties. The



Cluster of Cumberland Blackcaps from Washington Nursery plants

fruit, which is of a dull purple-crimson, is of high quality and is excellent for making jelly and jam. Canes both hardy and prolific. Succeeds everywhere. Because of its dull red color it does not usually sell well in market but for the home garden it is the very best. Ripens in mid-season, continuing quite late.

CUMBERLAND—One of the largest black raspberries known. A most profitable and desirable market variety because of its immense size, firmness and great productiveness. Canes exceedingly healthy and strong, stocky and well adapted for supporting their loads of very fine, large fruit. In every way it is a superior variety for the home garden or commercial planting.

CUTHBERT—Berries of large size, deep crimson, moderately firm and of high quality, being rich and spicy. Canes of strong growth, with large healthy foliage, but not entirely hardy during very severe winters. Ripens from mid-season until late and succeeds everywhere. Very productive.

GOLDEN QUEEN—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert but the color of the fruit is a rich, golden yellow. Luscious quality and valuable for the home garden. Size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; strong grower and hardy, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and quality placing it at the head for table use.

GREGG—Best late blackcap, market favorite. Canes strong and productive. Berries large, covered with bloom; firm, meaty and fine flavor. Hardy. Thrives exceptionally well east of the Cascades.

MUNGER—Fruit large, black, resembles the Gregg very much. Tough in texture which makes it a splendid shipper. Extra fine for canning or evaporating. In seasons when most others are dry and seedy Munger ripens up sweet and juicy. Canes free from disease; upright in growth and extremely hardy. Better than any other blackcap for the Willamette Valley and west coast of Oregon and Washington.



St. Regis Everbearing

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—Red. A wonderful everbearing raspberry. Should be grown in every home garden. Bears the first year planted, and after

the main crop is picked another crop begins to ripen in a few weeks, continuing until as late as the first of November in the Yakima Valley. Berries medium to large, of fine flavor and good texture; very productive and strictly first class in every way. Good shipper. Should receive plenty of water throughout the summer and fall when berries are ripening.

Dewberries

Plant both varieties for pollenizing purposes.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED—The earliest dewberry and the first to ripen of the blackberry family. Berries are large, nearly round, glossy black, tempting and of excellent quality. Profitable market variety. Hardy. Ripens before Lucretia.

LUCRETIA—The standard dewberry. Ripens in advance of the earliest blackberries, and are equal in size to the best of blackberries. Low-growing, trailing habit of growth. Succeeds on all soils (even very sandy soils). Hardy, very prolific. The berries are quite long, of large size, sparkling jet black, of high quality and very firm. Ships well, keeps well and sells well.

Gooseberries

COPELAND GOOSEBERRY—Berries immense size, delightful flavor. Much less subject to mildew than the English varieties. Yields heavy crops.

OREGON CHAMPION—Fruit large and round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

The bush is of strong, vigorous growth, and is not very thorny—a great advantage in gathering. Best variety for the Northwest.

PEARL—This very delicious American variety is a cross between the Houghton and one of the large English varieties. Very hardy; entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality, more productive than the Downing. Excellent for small or extensive planting.

Currants

CHERRY—Very large, deep red, rather acid. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

PERFECTION—Has been tried everywhere and proven the best currant known for home or market. Beautiful bright red berries of large size; fine bunches on long stems permitting easy picking without crushing. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. Very productive, vigorous and hardy.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, productive; less acid than most currants. Excellent for table use.

Rhubarb

VICTORIA—Very large, hardy and valuable; early.

WAGNER'S GIANT—Wonderfully large and very productive. Beautiful red stem, cooks tender, not stringy and with an excellent flavor.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

UNIFORMITY should always be sought in street plantings. The value which trees add to a street depends upon the skill and the judgment used in selecting them. Uniformity of species lends symmetry and charm to the scene. Repetition of the same object is a well recognized principle of design which creates a pleasing impression upon the mind of the observer. Mixing several species of trees with different colored foliage, forms, and habits of growth on the same street is bad taste and the impression which it gives is not pleasing. It is one of the most common and also one of the greatest mistakes in city planning and planting.

Birch

EUROPEAN WHITE (*Betula alba*)—Ultimate height 60 feet. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender, pendulous branches. A beautiful tree for garden or lawn planting. Hardy everywhere, and a vigorous grower.

CUTLEAF WEEPING—A rapidly growing, graceful tree that is hardy everywhere. Bark and branches silvery white, forming a contrast with the delicately cut dark green foliage. Its leaves are seemingly ever in motion. Beautiful and effective for all purposes.

Box Elder

BOX ELDER (Ash-leaved Maple) (*Acer negundo*)—A fine rapidly growing variety, with handsome light green, pinnate foliage and spreading head; very hardy. Succeeds well in dry soil where other varieties do not thrive. Leaves come earlier than on any other tree.

BOX ELDER VARIEGATED—Similar to ordinary Box Elder except leaves are margined and mottled white. At a distance gives impression of white foliated tree.

Catalpa

UMBRELLA (*C. bungei*)—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green. Always makes a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees.

WESTERN (*Catalpa speciosa*)—Flowers in July when few trees are in bloom. Blossoms are large, white, in compound panicles, dotted with purple

and yellow, very showy and fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, greenish-yellow. A very effective, tropical looking lawn tree. Hardy.



Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). A fine tree for formal planting.

Cities which have become famous for their beautiful shade trees have confined their planting to one species on each street. Washington, D. C., is credited with having the most beautiful trees of any city in America. Plans have been made and followed since the capital was established. The plan of its street planting has been to set out only one species on a street for at least a considerable distance. This uniformity of planting has made several of the streets renowned for their beauty. Among these are Pennsylvania Avenue, planted with oaks; Massachusetts Avenue set with basswood; Indiana Avenue lined on either side with Oriental Planes; and New Jersey Avenue set with three miles of American Elms.

Flowering Cherry

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY—This is the famous flowering cherry of Japan. It is without question one of the most attractive weeping trees known to horticulture. The blossoms are deep pink and single. The tree blooms early in the spring with a gorgeous mass of color that lends charm to the landscape. It is one of the earliest bloomers, a prolific grower, and distinctly weeping in habit of growth. Branches are slender, gracefully drooping. At blooming time the tree appears a mass of bright pink flowers.

The Japanese Flowering Cherries are excellent used as specimen shrubs or small trees in front of the shrub border.

BENI HIGAN—Single pink; very prolific. The first cherry to bloom in the spring—long before Forsythia. Dwarf tree or large bush.

FLOREPLENA—Fine shaped tree with an abundance of large double white flowers. Very ornamental. Hardy at Spokane, Washington.

PINK TREE—Beautiful large double pink blossoms. Prolific bloomer.

YEODENSIS—A tree-like shrub, or good sized tree. Flowers are slightly fragrant in clusters of 2 to several, usually preceding the leaves, color white to pink. Wilson says this is the cherry so generally planted in the parks, temple grounds, cemeteries



These shade trees add value to adjoining property.



How beautiful this street with its cool, inviting shade.

and streets of Tokyo. Its flowering is the occasion of popular festival in the city of Tokyo.

RHEX (*Ranunciflora*)—Small spreading tree. Double white flowers. Very hardy.

Flowering Crabs

The Flowering Crabs are best used in large border plantings, or as shade trees in small gardens.

BECHTEL—Medium sized ornamental tree of great beauty. Perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. Blossoms in early spring, bearing masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and delightful fragrance. Does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed which adds greatly to its beauty.

CARMINE—Much like the Japanese Flowering Crab but with brilliant carmine flowers. Very showy.

JAPANESE FLOWERING (*Malus floribunda*)—One of the handsomest; bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit, much liked by birds.

KAIDO—A useful and showy tree bearing bright red flowers in profusion and holding its many little fruits well into the winter.

PARKMAN—Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long, slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.

REDVEIN (*M. niedzwetzkyana*)—A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.

SARGENTI CRAB—Splendid variety. Very dwarf, spreading. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till spring.

SCHEIDECKER (*M. scheideckeri*)—Small tree of pyramidal habit, with small pink flowers in great profusion.

Elm

AMERICAN (*Ulmus americana*)—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the choicest avenue trees available, forming a majestic vase-like specimen with graceful, arching branches. One of the hardiest trees; excellent for park or street planting, and as a shade tree for the lawn.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—A vigorous grower and one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure. Height eight to ten feet. Branches droop nearly to ground.

CORK BARK—A medium sized tree, with corky branches and narrow round-topped crown. An upright, fast grower. Ultimate height, about 50 feet.

MOLINE ELM—Outstanding characteristic of this tree is a decidedly conical or pyramidal growth with heavy branches twice the caliper of the common elm and leaves twice the size. Budded on American Elm and forms a large, regular shade tree, clean and healthy. Fast growing.

SIBERIAN (*Ulmus pumila*)—Small tree growing to about twenty-five or thirty feet with slender

branches, slightly drooping. Very hardy and a rapid grower. Remarkably resistant to drought, alkali and severe extremes of temperature. Exceptionally valuable as a shade tree and for windbreak purposes in semi-arid regions where it makes a phenomenal growth. Also adapted to extremely cold climates. A remarkable tree, which is recommended highly for regions unsuited to most of the common shade trees. Ask for special circular.

VASE ELM—Another variation of the American Elm. Growth is always spreading upright, the top much broader than the center with good density and breadth where the head begins. The foliage is large and of deep green color, leaves out early and holds its leaves late without becoming rusty. The tree silhouetted against a clear sky shows distinctly the outline of a giant vase in all its graceful curves. Budded tree, so is always regular and uniform in growth. Faster growing than the American Elm.

Horse-chestnut

WHITE (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and, in early spring, an abundance of showy white flowers, slightly marked with red specks, in panicles.

Linden

AMERICAN or BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*)—Fine tree of rapid erect growth when young, but ultimately forming a fine, broad, round head. Leaves large and light green. Ultimate height seventy-five feet. An excellent street tree.



Bloom of Moss or Rose Locust

Locust

BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)—A native tree of extremely rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are borne on long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, appearing in June. Will flourish in many places where other trees will not succeed. Ultimate height fifty to eighty feet.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)—Height usually forty to fifty feet but specimens one hundred and forty feet have been known. Vigorous, rapidly growing tree with feathery, fern-like foliage; powerful and sharp spines on trunk and branches, and long, reddish brown seed-pods which become slightly twisted as they mature. Planted as a hedge and kept severely trimmed, its thorny branches form a practically impassable barrier.

MOSS or ROSE LOCUST (*Robinia hispida*)—A native species of spreading, irregular growth. Naturally rather weak and shrub-like. Has very long elegant clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green. Succeeds especially well in California where it is highly prized as a beautiful flowering tree.

Maple

NORWAY (*Acer platanoides*)—Ultimate height one hundred feet. Native of Norway. A large handsome tree, rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed, dark green shining leaves. Perfectly hardy and free from insects or pests. Thrives equally well near the coast and in the higher, dry inland sections. One of the most valuable ornamental shade trees for street or lawn plantings.

RED or SCARLET (*Acer rubrum*)—Native species. A medium, round-headed tree; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. Leaves turn to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.

SCHWEDLER—Strikingly beautiful; with its leaves at first a bright red, later changing to dark green; in autumn they become golden yellow. The rich coloring of its leaves makes this variety unusually effective when so placed as to offer contrast with the delicate green of other trees. A distinctive and handsome tree.

SILVER or SOFT (*Acer dasycarpum*)—Ultimate height one hundred and twenty feet. A well known tree of rapid growth, large size, and irregular, rounded form. Leaves are deeply lobed and very variable in form, green above and silvery beneath. Hardy and easily transplanted.

SYCAMORE (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)—Ultimate height seventy feet. European variety. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with smooth, ash-gray bark. Leaves are large, five-lobed, deep green above, glaucous beneath. A desirable shade tree.

SUGAR or ROCK (*A. saccharum*)—Ultimate height one hundred and twenty feet. A well known tree of stately growth; fine form and foliage, which assumes beautiful autumnal tints in cold sections.



Leaves rather small, three or five lobed. Hardy; long-lived and highly desirable. Valuable for sugar.

Mountain Ash

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—European. Handsome small tree with compound pinnate foliage and small white flowers late in spring, followed by large clusters of bright red berries during late summer and fall. More desirable than the American. Popular everywhere. Erect stem; smooth bark; head dense and regular. A beautiful tree for lawn or park planting.

Mulberry

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus alba tatarica*)—A very hardy, rapidly growing tree; rather small with a bushy top. Leaves light green and deeply lobed; fruit white to violet-color; more or less insipid but greatly relished by birds, and produced in great abundance. Splendid for planting in chicken yards. If trees are placed near cherry trees it will keep the birds from destroying the crop.



Weeping Mulberry.

TEAS WEeping MULBERRY—Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground, forming a natural play-house for children. Foliage is glossy and handsomely lobed; fruit reddish purple, edible, and attractive to birds.

Oak

OAK, PIN—By far the most planted of all the native oaks. Graceful in form, glossy, deeply-pinnate foliage. Splendid for lawn or street.

OAK, RED—Foliage heavier than Scarlet Oak, sharp but short points, dark red and golden autumn color. One of the best and fastest of all the oaks. Sturdy and well formed trees.

Olive

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—A large shrub, with silvery, frequently spiny, branches,



Japanese Flowering Crab

leaves light green above, silvery white beneath; flowers bell-shaped, yellow within and silvery on the outside, fragrant; berries yellow coated with silvery scales.

Plum

PURPLELEAF PLUM (*Prunus pissardi*)—Small, compact-growing, ornamental tree, that will prove effective as an accent in the planting scheme. The leaves as they first appear are a beautiful orange color, changing to purple as they mature and retaining that color until late in November. Beautiful, shining bark; pink flowers and bright red fruit. Very hardy, rapid grower. Beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. Ultimate height about twenty-five feet.

FLOWERING (*Prunus triloba*)—Small tree or shrub with graceful, slender branches that are literally covered with large double flowers, delicate pink in color. Introduced from Japan. Blooms in late April to early May. Hardy; very good for giving interest to large plantings.

PRUNUS BLIRIEANA—A very handsome form with long, slender branches bearing purple-tinted foliage and semi-double apple blossom-pink flowers.

Poplar

BOLLEANA—Very tall, narrow-topped tree, with grayish green bark and foliage that is dull, dark green above and silvery white beneath. In habit somewhat similar to the Lombardy poplar. Fast grower; will thrive anywhere. Effective as a tall screen where planting space is restricted.

CAROLINA—Symmetrical and very rapid grower; makes an upright or pyramidal head. Leaves deep green, glossy, attractive; bark gray-green. Particularly suitable for planting where quick results are of first importance. Recommended for planting with other trees of a permanent nature, removing the poplars in eight or nine years. Easily broken by wind and sleet; and so prone to leaf rust that the leaves litter the yard from June to frost. Not altogether desirable for street planting as the roots clog up the sewers and extend long distances into the lawn just below the surface, upheaving sod and sapping the moisture. It has its place, however, in prairie sections and should be planted largely. Thrives under almost any condition but responds readily to plenty of water.

CANADIAN (*Populus deltoides*)—A very handsome, rapidly growing tree similar to the well-known Carolina Poplar, but of denser and lower branching habit of growth. Unusually hardy, thriving in the coldest sections of Montana and Wyoming and Rocky Mountain districts. Large, brilliant green leaves.

LOMBARDY—A fine tree for formal plantings; its tall, spire-like outline giving it striking prominence among other trees; also recommended for planting along avenues. Often attains a height of fifty feet with a spread of less than ten feet. A false impression prevails that it sheds leaves early but this is a misapprehension as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage. Rapid growing and hardy.

SILVER—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath. Compact grower. Ultimate height about one hundred feet. Hardy.

Plane Tree

EUROPEAN (*Platanus orientalis*)—Ultimate height eight feet. This splendid tree is almost perfection for street or avenue use. Without training, it forms a fine, spreading, well-rounded head. Almost entirely free from disease or pests. In hot climates the trunks should be shaded when first transplanted to protect the thick bark from sunburn. Leaves are large, dark green and deeply lobed. Bark flakes from trunk and older limbs. Hardy.

Siberian Pea Tree

CARAGANA (*arborescens*)—In the spring the Caragana bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile green foliage and bronze bark give it a peculiarly striking and pleasing effect. It makes a most efficient, beautiful and effective snow fence. Was introduced by the Canadian government from Siberia. It is planted extensively in the cold districts of Canada, in Montana, the Dakotas and other similar sections for hedge purposes. These hedges are from twelve to eighteen feet high with a



CUTLEAF WEeping BIRCH—Probably the most popular and desirable lawn tree in existence. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, and white as snow. Slim side branches droop in a most picturesque manner. Foliage delicate and deeply cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months, while the effect in summer, with the long, gracefully drooping branches clothed with dusty leaves, is equally pleasing.

spread of from six to eight feet. We have never known a plant, when once established, to die from drought or winter killing.

Thorn

WHITE—Double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN—Flowers large, deep carmine-scarlet. Very beautiful, ornamental tree, growing at maturity to about thirty feet.

Willow

BABYLON WEeping (*Salix babilonica*)—Well-known and very popular Weeping Willow. Exceedingly graceful and picturesque and easy to grow. Thrives well in any location but does particularly well along the banks of streams where it adds a much needed note to the landscape. Ultimate height thirty to forty feet.

GOLDEN (*S. vitellina*)—A low-headed tree with light green leaves and bright golden bark. The golden bark is particularly showy in winter and contrasts well with the gray bark of other trees. A splendid grower.

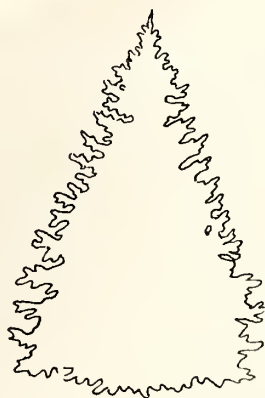
WISCONSIN WEeping—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches. Branches of this variety are not so drooping and pendulous as Babylonica species. Makes a fine tree for the lawn or background. Leaves dark green and shiny. Notably hardy. Ultimate height twenty-five to forty feet.



Camptodown Weeping Elm



Evergreens



Tall Growing Evergreens

AMERICAN (*Thuja occidentalis*)—One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing well under adverse conditions. As a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. If permitted to follow its own inclination this species will develop into a tree sixty feet tall, with short, horizontal branches which turn up near the end, giving it a compact, pyramidal form. Leaves bright green above, yellowish-green beneath, in winter assuming tones of brown or bronze. Much used in formal gardens and for hedges.

ARBORVITAE, ORIENTAL (*Thuja orientalis*)—It is similar to the American except that its color is lighter, its foliage is not quite so heavy and it takes a rich bronze color during the winter months. This bronzing is often used to advantage in landscape work. The growth is naturally loose and pyramidal in habit, but the plant may be trimmed to any shape desired. Succeeds well in nearly every soil and is hardy except in our most severe locations at high altitudes. Ultimate height, 15 ft.

FIR, CONCOLOR (*Abies Concolor*)—A well-known evergreen authority writes, "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought." Grows tall.

FIR, DOUGLAS (*Pseudotsuga Douglasi*)—Douglas Fir is an upright, symmetrical branched tree, reaching 60 feet or more in height; branches spreading 12 to 18 feet in old trees. Grows rapidly and thrives well in almost any situation. A tree that is widely known and appreciated in both Europe and America.

NORWAY (*Picea excelsa*)—The best known spruce. A tall, compact, symmetrical and picturesque tree. The needles are dark green in color; large cones, handsome light brown. Excellent for specimen use, screens or windbreak. As a sheared hedge it is almost impenetrable. Easy to transplant, hardy, rapid grower. Ultimate height one hundred and fifty feet.

SPRUCE, BLACK HILL (*Picea canadensis albertiana*)—Hardest of all the Spruces and is symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground-cover. It is similar and closely related to the White Spruce. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tint.

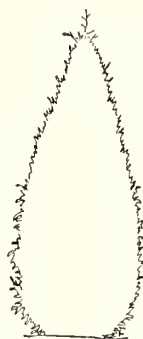
SPRUCE, COLORADO GREEN (*Picea pungens*)—Vigorous and hardy, making fine specimens in a broad based, sharply defined pyramid form; foliage rigidly angular with sharp needles very densely set. Light green color. Grows tall.

SPRUCE, WHITE (*Picea canadensis*)—Especially suitable for tall backgrounds, shelters, windbreaks, and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for

To assist in selection, we have divided the trees into groups according to their general habit of growth. Each tree, of course, has individual characteristics but the group represented will be of great assistance to anyone not familiar with the best trees for different planting locations.

full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue. Described by Bailey, the eminent horticulturist, as: "A native of the northern parts of America and justly thought to be one of our best evergreens. A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and also stand severe trimming."

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE (*Picea pungens glauca*)—Same as Colorado Green except the foliage is steel blue color.



Medium Height Evergreens

ARBORVITAE, BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*)—Of dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical, almost globular as it gets older. All the branchlets are tipped with a bright golden tint, which is held all through the year. Can be used as a porch plant in tubs for a limited time and then planted out. Make excellent lawn specimens.

CYPRESS ALUMNI (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumni*)—(Blue Cypress)—Very graceful tree with beautiful steel blue foliage which varies from dark to bluish-green. This tree is of rapid growth and graceful appearance. It can be sheared into any shape desired. This variety and its relatives are some of the choicest of the ornamental evergreens used in landscape work. The splendid pyramidal form of this tree with its steel-blue foliage make it an ideal plant for corners of buildings or as a specimen to be planted alone. Grows tall.



Half Erect Evergreens

JUNIPER, SAVIN (*Juniperus sabina*)—An ideal tree for foundation groups, or low borders. Color is a dark green. Height 5 to 8 feet or less, having numerous semi-erect spreading branches. Can be pruned lower and shaped to any desired form. Prefers dry, rocky, sunny slopes.



Narrow Pyramidal Evergreens

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL—Columnar, upright habit; dark green cedar-like foliage which retains its color throughout the summer. Especially desirable where striking formal effects are essential; one of the hardiest. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular. Ultimate height about twenty feet. Hardy.

IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis hibernica*)—Use as single or symmetrically placed specimens against evergreen background.

JUNIPER, GREEK (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)—This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil. Slow growth and dense habit is desirable for foundation plantings, rock gardens, etc. Native of Greece and Asia.

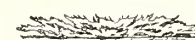


Round or Globular Evergreens

AMERICAN GLOBE—Symmetrically globular in form and of low, dense growth; foliage a beautiful light green with a grayish cast. In demand for formal plantings, tub or window box use. Round and compact; base of the evergreen apparently resting on the ground.

PINE, MUGHO (*Pinus mugbus*)—Dwarf grower, many stemmed, compact with good dark green color, which it retains throughout the winter. The scope of its usefulness in landscaping is almost unlimited. It is excellent for foundation groups or low borders. It never grows over 4 to 5 feet high, but spreads out 6 to 8 feet when full grown. By annual shearing of the new growth it can be kept as small as desired. Its value in large groups cannot well be estimated and it is none the less effective as a specimen in the evergreen border or foundation planting. It may be used freely without impairing in any way the harmony of the planting.

RETINISPORA, ERICOIDES (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*)—Dwarf compact shrub of round dense habit, with slender branches and soft, fine leaves; dull green above grayish green beneath, coloring in winter reddish-brown.

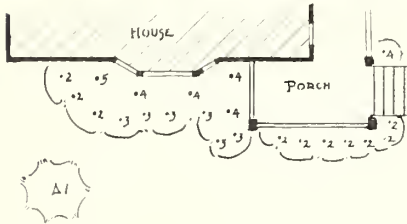


Creeping Evergreens

JUNIPER, TAMARISCIFOLIA (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*)—An excellent creeping dwarf variety. The foliage is fine in texture; average height is 1 foot, with a spread of 6 to 8 feet when full grown. Sometimes called Gray Carpet Juniper and the name Tamarisk-leaved Juniper is also applied to it. A very vigorous grower, forming a compact and perfect mat of bluish or gray-green. Grows very dense and never changes in color.



No matter how fine the home, its beauty is increased by proper foundation planting.

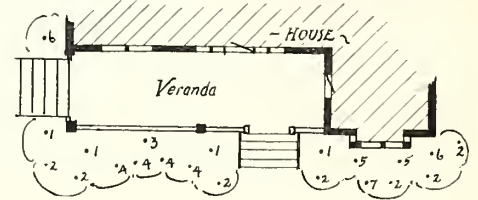


- KEY
1. Golden Spirea (Ninebark)
 2. Japanese Barberry.
 3. Lemnoides Deutzia.
 4. Slender Deutzia (*Gracilis*).
 5. Pink Weigela.
 6. Van Houtte Spirea.
 7. Peony.



Spirea Van Houtte and Deutzia Gracilis are shown here in full bloom. Later Spirea Thunberg and the Weigela will add color to the scene. A tall growing shrub like Sweet Mockorange at the corner on the extreme left would add character to the planting.

- KEY
1. Colorado Blue Spruce
 2. Slender Deutzia (*Gracilis*).
 3. Thunberg Spirea.
 4. Van Houtte Spirea.
 5. Pink Weigela



Beauty About the Home

WHAT is "that something" that makes you look again at an attractive home? Perhaps you admired a bright, attractive residence and wished that yours could be made as inviting. Not a large house nor mansion—perhaps just an ordinary little house—but nestled into its pretty surroundings in a natural, graceful way with flowers and color and greenery—arranged to be really inviting.

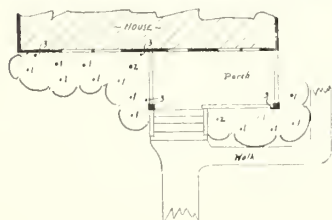
Very likely the shrubbery and flowers did it. And that

pretty effect need not have been obtained by a lavish expenditure. Every home owner can easily beautify and improve his home—make it really attractive—and incidentally add many dollars to its selling value. Such results can be had with a very small expenditure.

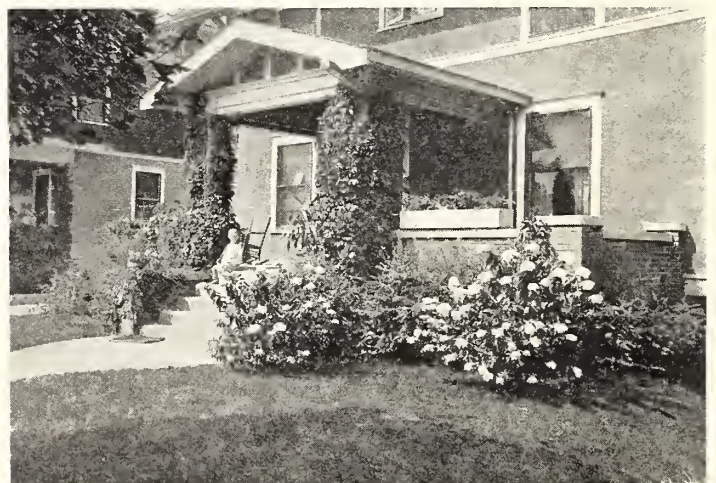
Our competent landscape architect will plan your grounds and bring out points of beauty that may not have existed before. He will recommend the right shrubs, trees and plants



A fine combination of vines and only two varieties of shrubs makes this house a real home and shows what can be done at little expense.

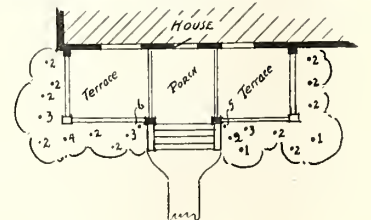


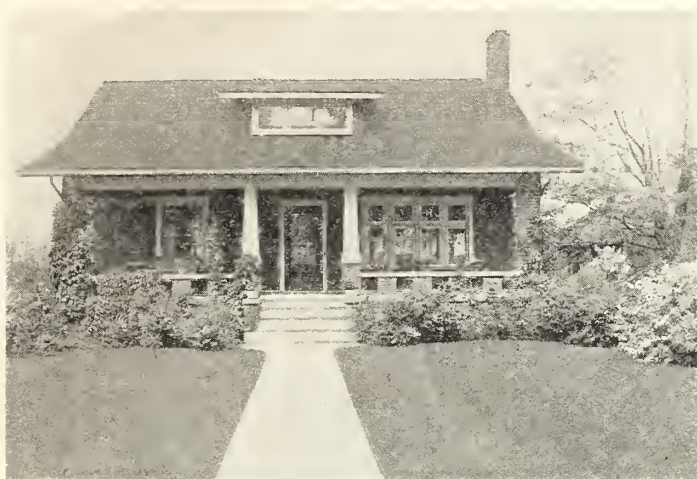
- KEY
1. Japanese Barberry.
 2. Van Houtte Spirea
 3. Boston Ivy.



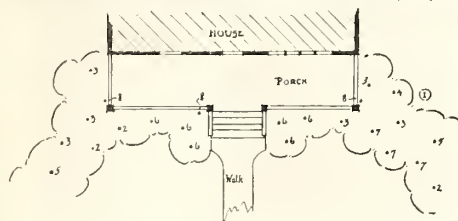
An inviting entrance to a beautiful home made possible by judicious use of shrubs and vines.

- KEY
1. Snowhill Hydrangea
 2. Japanese Barberry.
 3. Van Houtte Spirea.
 4. Weigela Eva Rathke.
 5. Engelmann Creeper.
 6. Boston Ivy.





The planting of shrubs and trees about the home should have a meaning. Everything should be so arranged as to make the home the center of the picture.



- KEY
1. Elm Tree
 2. Weigela, Red.
 3. Van Houtte Spirea
 4. Persian Lilac.
 5. Pink Weigela
 6. Japanese Barberry
 7. Coralberry.
 8. Engelmann Creeper.

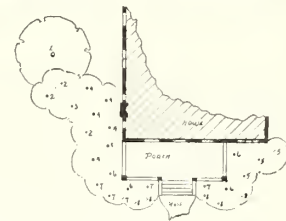
for your particular use. He will show you through a simple planting plan just what, how and where to plant. And all this at an expenditure so small in relation to the total value of your property that you will wonder "Why did I not consult that fellow long ago?"

The Washington Nursery Company maintains a complete Landscape Service in charge of an experienced, trained landscape architect who is qualified to do just these things for you. Our landscape architect devotes his entire time to helping home owners throughout the West beautify their homes. We can refer to hundreds of satisfied customers



Proper planting emphasizes the architectural beauties of the home and makes it a part of the surroundings.

- KEY
1. Maple (Norway or Sycamore).
 2. Peegee Hydrangea.
 3. Grafted Lilac.
 4. Pink Meadow Spirea.
 5. Snowhill Hydrangea.
 6. Deutzia Pride of Rochester.
 7. Deutzia Lemoines.
 8. Peony.

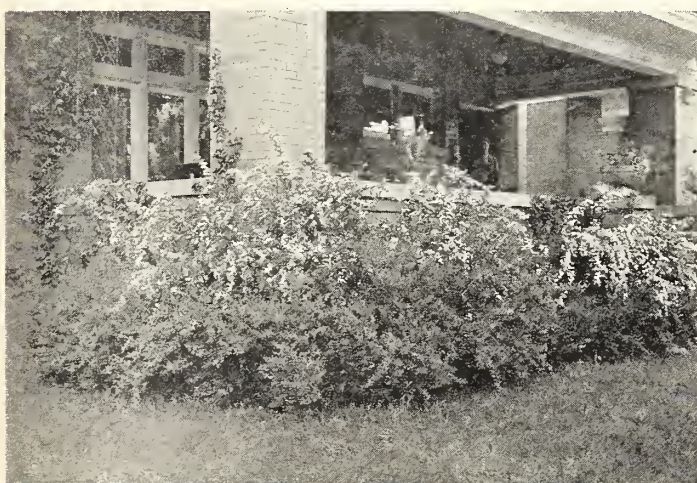


who are more than pleased with our landscape service.

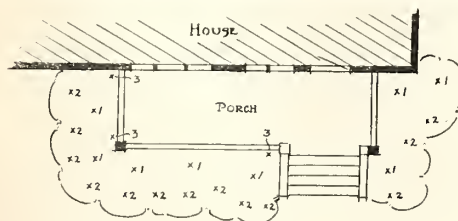
If you are wondering just how to start or where to begin—what plant materials to use and how many—to make your home grounds beautiful and attractive, write us. Whether you have a new home or may be "fixing up" an old one—we can help you.

It will pay you to plant Washington Nursery trees and shrubs. They are hardy, field-grown, well rooted and nicely developed. They will "take hold" and make good. Our Landscape Department will help you get the most for your money and the best possible results.

Remember—it's not a home until it's planted



A house without a foundation planting lacks the appearance of permanency. Shrubs are necessary to unite it to the rest of the landscape. How well this inexpensive planting accomplishes this purpose.

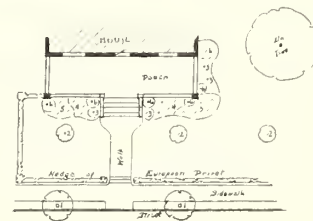


- KEY
1. Van Houtte Spirea.
 2. Japanese Barberry.
 3. Boston Ivy.



A fine sample of a neat, formal planting not overdone.

- KEY
1. Catalpa Bungei
 2. Tree Hydrangea.
 3. Snowhill Hydrangea.
 4. Dwarf Red Spirea.
 5. Japanese Barberry.
 6. Peking Cotoneaster.





Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—Hardy, free-growing shrub of compact, erect habit, attaining a height of six to eight feet. The flowers are large size, very double, in brilliant colors, appearing during August and September. Easy to grow; will thrive in any fertile soil. Valued as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges, for which latter purpose they may be trimmed at almost any desirable height. We do not consider this shrub hardy in localities where the temperature goes lower than ten degrees below zero. Can be furnished in red, pink, purple or white.



Flowering Almond

ALMOND, DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING—A beautiful small shrub. The double flowers are borne in great profusion in the early spring before the leaves appear and are closely set on the twigs. Ultimate height four or five feet. Best used against shrub background, as the foliage is rather thin.

ALMOND, DOUBLE WHITE—Flowering. Same as above except flowers are white.

ARROWWOOD (*Viburnum dentatum*)—The heart-shaped, green leaves, coarsely cut about the edges, turn to rich purple and red tones in autumn. The creamy white corymbs of bloom are produced in profusion in early summer and are followed by blue-black berries. Ultimate height eight to ten feet. An excellent tall border shrub.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (*Berberis thunbergii*)—One of the most useful shrubs in cultivation for hedging or general purposes. Is of a neat, compact growth and never need be touched with the shears. Graceful drooping branches; yellow flowers in early spring followed in the fall by scarlet fruit borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; leaves turn to scarlet and gold in autumn. Can be pruned to oval or flat form if desired. Does not harbor wheat rust. Especially recommended for informal hedges where protection is needed.

BARBERRY, REDLEAF—A sport of Japanese Barberry and identical with it except that the foliage is a rich, bronze red through the summer, and in the fall changes to vivid orange and red shades. In this coloring it is unequalled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire winter. All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun.

BOX WOOD, DWARF—Quite extensively used for low hedges. Dwarf, compact, evergreen shrub, stands shearing well. May be kept trimmed to a height of eight or ten inches. Leaves small, dark green. Excellent where a small, compact shrub is desired. Exceptionally hardy.

BUTTERFLYBUSH ORANGE-EYE (*Buddleia davidi*)—An upright, strong growing shrub, with long spikes of beautiful lilac colored flowers, blooming first in early July and continuing throughout the summer and early fall. Oftentimes called "summer lilac" because the flowers resemble the purple lilac. The first spikes to appear are frequently up to twenty inches in length and make a wonderful showing. Attracts butterflies of all kinds in large numbers. While perfectly hardy we recommend covering the roots with a mulch as winter approaches. And remember, it will always require very heavy cutting back, almost to the ground, in March of each year. Extremely fragrant flowers. Ultimate height eight to ten feet.

CALYCANTHUS, FLORIDUS (Sweet-scented Shrub)—A medium large shrub of upright habit, growing well in almost any soil and thriving in shady locations. Sweet-scented in wood and leaf; peculiar brown flowers are borne through a long period in the spring. Ultimate height about five feet.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—Hardy shrub suited for partially shaded and rather dry and barren locations where little else will thrive, as well as for more favored spots. A plant of graceful habit, carrying a wealth of plump red fruit clustered along the arching branches until late winter. Splendid, too, for planting on banks to prevent erosion.

COTONEASTER, PEKING (*C. acutifolia*)—Spreading slender branches; small narrow leaves usually rounded at base; glossy dark green in color. Black fruit. Valued for hedges in cold, exposed places. Good used around the house and lawn in combination with evergreens. Dense grower. Ultimate height three and four feet.

CRANBERRYBUSH, EUROPEAN (*Viburnum opulus*)—An upright, spreading shrub. The white flowers of May and June are followed by bright scarlet berries that are exceedingly ornamental and last from late July till Spring. Ultimate height eight feet.

DEUTZIA, LEMOINE—Resembles Gracilis but is taller and broader. Has large pure white flowers, in June. Dwarf grower; very hardy. Ultimate height three to four feet.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Has large, double, white flowers tinged with rose. It excels all other sorts in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms earlier than Crenata. Excellent for use as a specimen plant against foliage shrubs. Ultimate height four to five feet.

DEUTZIA, SLENDER (*D. gracilis*)—A small dwarfish shrub with showy white flowers in nodding racemes. Similar to Lemoine. Dwarf grower.



Deutzia Gracilis



Forsythia—Profusion of golden yellow flowers cover the bush early in spring

Ultimate height two to three feet. Blossoms in June. May be used for forcing by bringing the branches into the house at intervals before the blooming period.

DEUTZIA, WATERER—Hardy and vigorous grower, reaching a height of eight feet under proper conditions; the large, pink, semi-double flowers are borne in long, loose racemes.

DOGWOOD, CORAL—Creamy white flowers are borne in numerous flat-topped clusters, but it has additional attractions besides the blooms, for the limbs are bright blood-red, particularly in early spring and make a bright spot in the shrubbery planting even in the dead of winter; berries light blue. Ultimate height about eight feet.

DOGWOOD, GOLDENTWIG—Bush-like habit; bright yellow branches. Ultimate height eight feet.

DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING—Our native White Dogwood is without a rival among small ornamental trees of individual habit in growth, with beautiful white flowers in spring and red fruit in fall. It is unexcelled for use as a specimen, groupings or for planting in the shrubbery border.

EUONYMUS, WINGED (*E. alatus*)—Small, delicate flowers in late spring are followed by attractive red berries in the fall. Curious corky bark, brilliant autumnal foliage. Best planted in large groups. Ultimate height about eight feet.

ELDER, CUTLEAF AMERICAN (Fernleaf)—Foliage deeply cut, dark green, giving a fern-like appearance. Somewhat drooping habit. Ultimate height five to six feet.

ELDER, GOLDEN AMERICAN—The finest golden coloring of all the hardy shrubs; entire foliage remaining a bright, beautiful golden color throughout the summer. Ultimate height six or eight feet.

ELDER, VARIEGATED—Rapid growth, green leaf with silver tipped edges. Affords contrast in group plantings. Ultimate height five to six feet.

FORSYTHIA, BORDER (*Intermedia*)—Flowers bright golden; leaves glossy green. This variety is a hybrid between *F. suspensa fortunei* and *F. suspensa*, and is considered more handsome than either of its parents. Produces great quantities of flowers on its slender, arching branches before the foliage appears. Ultimate height six to eight feet.

FORSYTHIA, FORTUNE (*F. suspensa fortunei*)—Upright in growth; foliage dark green; flowers yellow, and borne in great profusion before the leaves appear. One of the best.

FORSYTHIA, WEeping (*Suspensa*)—Drooping Goldenbell. Graceful shrub with branches drooping to the ground where they often take root; the branches are literally covered with golden yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Good cover for steep slopes, walls and fences.

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROW (*Lonicera morrowi*)—Upright and dense growing shrub. Foliage bright green; flowers white, changing to yellow or cream color, appear in April. The red or coral fruit follows from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, this variety will thrive. Ultimate height six to eight feet.

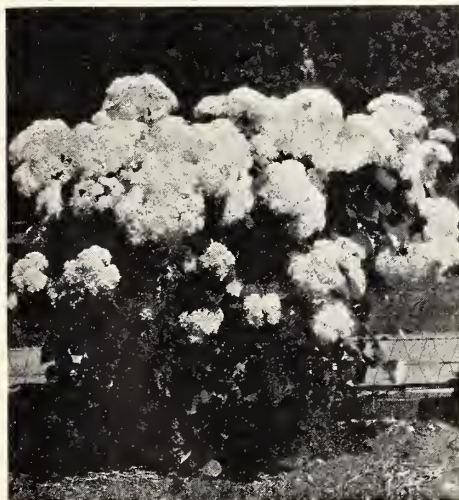
HONEYSUCKLE, RED TARTARIAN—Pink flowers are produced in abundance late in the spring. In midsummer red and orange fruit appears and clings until late autumn. Delightful shrub, especially good for tall, massed background. Ultimate height ten to twelve feet.

HONEYSUCKLE, WHITE TARTARIAN—Same as above except white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, WINTER (*L. fragrantissima*)—Small, deliciously fragrant white flowers tinged with yellow appear early in the spring before the leaves. Long, slender recurving branches and bright green, broadly ovate leaves, very glossy. Holds its green foliage till late winter and is called half-evergreen on this account. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is being largely used for hedges.

HOLLYGRAPE, OREGON (*Mabonia aquifolium*)—An ornamental evergreen shrub with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves and yellow flowers in dense clusters, followed by blue or nearly black berries. Takes on a wonderfully beautiful fall and winter coloring. Good for foundation planting in combination with deciduous shrubs.

HYDRANGEA, PEEGEE—Bushy and robust; every branch tipped in midsummer with an immense panicle of snow-white flowers. The trusses of bloom are eight to twelve inches long and nearly as thick through at the base. Begins blooming in July and lasts until November, flowers turning pinkish and bronze toward the last. Hardy anywhere and always blooms the first summer. Should be pruned back heavily in the early spring before growth starts as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is cut back to two or three buds. Fine for planting as a single specimen; with background of dark green shrubbery.



Hydrangea, Hills of Snow

HYDRANGEA, SNOWHILL—One of the most showy of the hydrangeas, with its profusion of creamy white, flat-topped clusters of blossoms appearing in early spring. The heads are from five to seven inches across. Foliage green; bluish beneath. Very attractive.

TREE HYDRANGEA—The *Hydrangea paniculata* Grandiflora is one of the very finest of hardy shrubs, but when grown in standard or tree shape, it is especially showy and striking. It forms a graceful and dwarfish tree, and is extremely effective for lawn decorations, whether standing singly or in masses. The immense trusses of bloom appear at just the time when other flowers are scarce, and last from the first of August until frost. It is entirely hardy and very easy to grow.



The beautiful planting around this imposing house changes it into a charming home.

HONEYSUCKLE CHRYSANTHA—A plant of good form, of moderate growth, excellent foliage and flower. Makes a fine plant for hedge, mass or individual planting. Flowers yellowish-white, changing to yellow, fruit coral red. Ultimate height 12 feet.

KERRIA, DOUBLE—Valuable for slender green stems in winter; bright green foliage in summer. Double, rose-like flowers, clear yellow, appear in May. Ultimate height four to six feet.

LILAC, BELLE DE NANCY—Double. Very large, brilliant satiny rose, white toward center.

LILAC, COMMON VIOLET—Hardy and vigorous; blooms profusely even under adverse conditions; flowers light purple, very fragrant, borne in good-sized clusters in May.

LILAC, COMMON WHITE—Same as above except white flowers.

LILAC, CHAS. THE TENTH—Single, reddish-purple flowers in rather loose trusses. A strong, rapid grower. Ultimate height eight feet.

LILAC, CHAS. JOLY—Dark purplish red flowers, double. One of the darkest.

LILAC, MICHEL BUCHNER—Dwarf plant, very double, light blue flowers.

LILAC, MARIE LEGRAYE—Creamy white flowers of immense size.

LILAC, LUDWIG SPAETH—Single, large, purplish-red flowers appear in long panicles. Finest of its color.

LILAC, PERSIAN (*Syringa persica*)—Medium sized; leaves small; flowers purple, in immense spikes.

LILAC, PRESIDENT GREVY—A splendid sort. Individual flowers very double and large, measuring three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The trusses are largest of all lilacs, often measuring ten to twelve inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest.

LILAC, SENATOR VOLLAND—Double flower, rosy red.

LILAC, ROTHOMAGENSIS—A tall growing shrub of graceful habit and with purple colored flowers.

MOCKORANGE, GOLDEN—Golden yellow foliage; medium grower, very pretty, forming a pleasing contrast with other shrubs. Ultimate height three to four feet.

MOCKORANGE, LEMOINE—A choice and graceful variety with large clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. It blooms so profusely that the branches are literally covered. Ultimate height about four feet. Upright growth. One of the best flowering shrubs for use around the house.

MOCKORANGE, SWEET (*Philadelphus coronarius*)—The old fashioned Mockorange. Well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. Foliage large, oval in shape and deep green.

Valuable for cut flowers. Ultimate height about eight feet but pruning will keep the bush confined to lower height where it is not desirable to have it grow so tall. Valuable for background, screen or grouping, and to accent planting around buildings.

MOCKORANGE, VIRGINAL—A vigorous, tall-growing shrub. Flowers in dense clusters, large, double and pure white.

NANNYBERRY (*Viburnum lentago*)—Large shrub or small tree, with slender branches and long-pointed winter-buds; glossy green leaves; creamy-white, fragrant flowers in cymes three to four inches broad; fruit oval, blue-black. Hardy. Ultimate height twenty to thirty feet. Used in heavy mass plantings.

NINEBACK, GOLDFLEAF—See Golden Spirea.

PHILADELPHUS—Same as Mockorange.

QUINCE-FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*)—Low, spreading shrub, the branches of which are armed with formidable thorns. In early spring the branches are hidden by a wealth of dazzling scarlet flowers. Rather a straggly grower but can be pruned to desired shape.

RHODOTYPUS KERROIDES (Jetbead)—A very ornamental Japanese shrub of medium size, which succeeds well in sun or shade, with handsome bright green foliage and large single white flowers during May and June. Black berries in the autumn and winter.



Hydrangea paniculata Bloom.



Spirea Van Houtte



Snowball



Butterfly Bush



Weigela Rosa



Mockorange Virginial

SNOWBALL, COMMON—Hardy, upright, good sized shrub, compact habit, neat foliage. Valuable in shrubby borders, desirable as specimens and useful in all plantings. Has large, pure white flowers in May. Ultimate height six to eight feet.

SNOWBALL, JAPANESE—Considered the finest of the Snowballs and one of the best ornamental shrubs obtainable. Upright, vigorous grower, bearing abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in deep green leaves. Blooms the latter part of May or in June. Ultimate height six to eight feet.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)—A popular hardy shrub, bushy, three to five feet high, with slender spreading branches; leaves oval and smooth; loose racemes of pinkish flowers in summer are followed by large waxy, white berries in autumn, persisting into midwinter.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—A dwarf shrub with dense heads of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. Excellent for edgings or in the flower garden. Ultimate height about two feet.

SPIREA, JAPANESE (*S. japonica*)—Same as Anthony Waterer except flowers are white.

BRIDAL WREATH (*S. prunifolia*)—In early spring, the long, sweeping branches of this splendid variety are literally covered over much of their length by the charming, small, double, white flowers before the leaves appear. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant tints of orange and scarlet.

SPIREA, FROEBEL (*Dwarf, light pink*)—This variety is of the same bushy growth as Anthony Waterer, though taller. It blooms two weeks earlier than the Anthony Waterer. When planted in a group or beds Froebel should be planted back of Anthony Waterer. By doing this, the blooming period of the bed or group is prolonged two weeks.

SPIREA, GARLAND (*S. arguta*)—Vigorous growing, hardy, medium-sized shrub. Foliage bright green, fading into tones of yellow and orange in the fall; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion in early spring. The foliage is delicate, and the shrub should have a dense background planting. Ultimate height four to five feet.

SPIREA, GOLDEN (*Golden ninebark*)—Strong growing shrub with yellow-tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous and beautiful. Ultimate height two to three feet.

SPIREA, PINK MEADOW (*S. latifolia*)—Spikes of feathery, rose-colored flowers in June and July. Ultimate height four to five feet.

SPIREA, THUNBERG (*S. thunbergi*)—Low growing, rounded form, delicate drooping, yellowish-green foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints of yellow. The fine bright leaves give a soft feathery appearance to the plant. Bears a profusion of pure white flowers in April and May.

Its delicate foliage requires a background of heavier shrubs.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE—This is the best known and one of the most desirable all-around shrubs. It surpasses all other spiraea in beauty and gracefulness. The plant is a strong, upright grower with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of flowers and foliage. The flowers appear in great clusters and whorls forming cylindrical white plumes. The season of bloom generally extends over a period of three to four weeks in the early spring. The leaves are dark green, pale bluish-green on the under side, and cling to the plant, making it an ornamental shrub till late fall. Very beautiful and extremely hardy. Excellent in group or hedge plantings as well as specimen planting. Ultimate height five to six feet.

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*)—Sweet scented and fragrant in wood and leaf. Rich, chocolate-colored foliage and flowers. Blossoms in June. Upright growth. Ultimate height four to five feet. Does well in shady locations.

TAMARIX, KASHGAR (*T. Hispida*)—Very beautiful shrub or small tree with feathery bluish-green foliage. The new growth at the tip of every branch from May until early autumn is a delicate pink, making it almost an everblooming shrub. Does well by seaside or in sandy or alkali soils. Should be used with other shrubs having heavier foliage. Ultimate height twelve to fifteen feet.

TAMARIX, AFRICAN (*T. Africana*)—Similar to Kashgar but darker green foliage and not so ever-blooming.

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE—The most beautiful of the Weigelas. Of smaller growth than other Weigelas; decidedly spreading in character of growth. Freely produces gorgeous crimson flowers with white throats. Especially showy. Prefers a light soil. Ultimate height three and one-half to four feet.

WEIGELA, PINK (*W. rosea*)—The delicate pink, bell-shaped blossoms are borne in great profusion along great arching canes. There is a scattering of blossoms throughout the summer. Leaves rose-colored; large and especially free from disease. Hardy. Ultimate height five to six feet.

WEIGELA, DWARF VARIEGATED—A dwarf form that has unusually attractive foliage and flowers, the leaves being variegated with yellowish-white, and the flowers charmingly rose colored. Ultimate height three to four feet.

YUCCA, COMMON (*Y. filamentosa*)—Sometimes called Adam's Needle or Spanish Bayonet. Handsome evergreen plant with sword-like leaves that in June or July send up tall stalks bearing ivory-white, bell-like flowers. Does well in any climate. Very effective alone or in shrubby and herbaceous borders.

Vines

CLEMATIS, HENRY—Fine bloomer, flowers large of a bright, beautiful, creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals; it is not only a vigorous grower but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer.

CLEMATIS, JACKMAN (*C. jackmani*)—Flowers violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. Flowers continually from July to October. Very beautiful.

CLEMATIS, MME. EDOUARD ANDRE—Strong, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Flowers crimson red, very pleasing shade. Distinct from all other varieties.

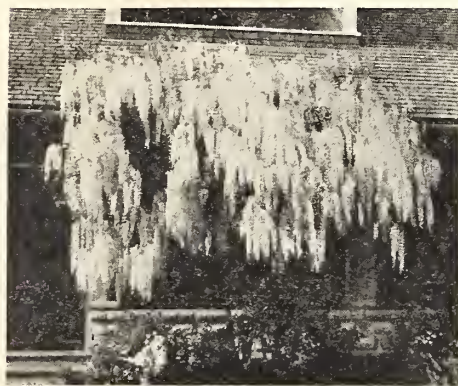
CLEMATIS, RAMONA—Deep, rich lavender blossoms. Strong rampant grower; produces an abundance of blossoms throughout the season.

CLEMATIS, SCARLET (*C. texensis*)—Bell-shaped flowers in a deep, rich coral scarlet color, shining as if polished and lasting a long time when cut. Blooms from June till frost.

CLEMATIS, SWEET AUTUMN (*C. paniculata*)—Very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Flowers medium size, pure white, have a most delicious and penetrating fragrance, and are borne profusely. Blooms in September when few other vines are in blossom.



Clematis Scarlet



Wisteria Vine

ENGELMANN CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*)—Exceedingly hardy; large, bright green leaves which turn red in the fall. Clings to brick or stone and is also valuable for covering fences and arbors.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL JAPANESE—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Covered with flowers from June to November.

IVY, ENGLISH (*Hedera helix*)—The well known species, with very dark green, leathery leaves, usually about five-lobed. Old vines have greenish flowers and black berries in clusters on lower part of plant. Should be planted on the north side, to avoid exposure to sun and consequent sunburn.

Largely used for covering low walls, loose rocks, fences, or trellises.

JAPANESE CREEPER (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*)—One of the best vines for use on buildings, clinging closely and making a delicate tracery on the walls.

TRUMPETCREEPER (*Bignonia radicans*)—The rich, deep green shade of the foliage and the handsome crimson of the flowers make this one of the most ornamental climbing vines. Grows rapidly. Has long, trumpet-shaped, orange-colored flowers. Especially good for covering walls, fences and embankments.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—Makes a dense covering because of its large, handsome green foliage. In the fall the leaves change to brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly hardy. Blue berries.

WINTERCREEPER-BIGLEAF (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*)—Evergreen. Has gorgeous red berries which are resplendent all winter against an attractive background of evergreen foliage. Easy to grow and will trail over the ground or climb 30 feet high; hardier than Ivy. Perfectly hardy but when planted in the fall should be protected by a three-inch mulching, being careful not to cover the evergreen foliage. Very slow growing at first but when well established grows with great vigor.

WISTERIA, CHINESE PURPLE (*Wisteria sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth; hardy. Pale green, compound foliage; pale bluish-violet, pea-shaped flowers are borne in clusters a foot long. Usually blooms in May.

WISTERIA, WHITE CHINESE—This vine has all the sterling qualities of its parent, the preceding variety, being different in that the magnificent clusters of flowers are white.

Iris

The Iris described here are well developed, field grown specimens. They usually bloom the first year planted. We recommend fall planting of Iris, and are prepared to deliver them in time for fall planting in any territory.

No landscape setting is complete without Iris. Plant them in groups of a solid color rather than a number of mixed colors—the result is more uniform and pleasing.

SANS SOUCI—Height two feet. Blooms medium size; standards clear, golden yellow; falls veined with maroon. Usually a single bloom borne on sturdy straight stem. Very brilliant and showy.

MADAM CHEREAU—Height three feet; borne on slender tall stalks; usually three to five blooms on each stalk. Blossoms white with penciled edge. Standards broad, frilled, veined with delicate blue, giving a combination of delicate light blue and white. This variety is good for cut flowers, not so desirable for massing.

RHEIN NIXE—Height two feet, standards white, falls, purple with white edge and yellow beard. Very good.

LORELEY—Very similar to Sans Souci except colors are combination of yellow and purple. Standards yellow. Falls, purple with yellow edge. Deep yellow beard.

LOHENGRIN—Color delicate lavender. Extra large blossoms borne in dense clusters, three to eight blossoms on each stem. Very profuse bloomer. Colorful, fine for mass and group plantings.

ELDORADO—Very unusual and distinctive blossoms in combination of bronze, yellow and purple. Standards delicate combination of yellow, bronze, and purple. Falls large deep purple on the outer tips blending to yellow and copper at the center. Beard is a deep orange. Remarkably striking

Hedge Plants



A properly grown hedge adds dignity and privacy to any planting and increases in beauty and value each year.

BOXWOOD-DWARF (*Buxus suffruticosa*)—Evergreen. A low-growing, compact form with small, oval leaves; much used in formal plantings, borders and edgings. Can be kept from four to twelve inches high by trimming. Hardy.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (*Berberis thunbergi*)—See description under Ornamental Shrubs.

BARBERRY, BOX—The new hardy edging and dwarf hedge. Box Barberry is an upright and compact dwarf form of Japanese or Thunberg barberry. It is perfectly hardy, thriving anywhere the latter will grow and does not carry wheat rust. Not only will Box Barberry take the place of the box border in localities where Boxwood is not hardy, but it gives an additional autumn charm to the garden by changing the color of its foliage from a pleasing

green to yellows and rich reds. When planted four to six inches apart and kept closely trimmed, Box Barberry forms most attractive edgings for borders and formal gardens. It also makes a beautiful low hedge when set from six to twelve inches apart, and can be planted as a foreground shrub or trimmed into formal specimens.

PRIVET, EUROPEAN or COMMON (*Ligustrum vulgare*)—An English shrub with smooth, dark green leaves; showy white flowers; fruit purple. Extremely hardy. It stands shearing well.

PRIVET, IBOTA—Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; smaller than those of preceding dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in erect panicles.



Kochi Iris

MORICHES, L. I., NEW YORK

"Your trees received in perfect condition, better than any I get from nurseries in this state. Trees I received last year from a California nursery were all dried in transit and I was out what I paid for them."



flower. Medium to large grower, very profuse bloomer. Stems are more crooked than those of most varieties of Iris.

SIBERIAN—One of the most beautiful and graceful of Iris. Flowers are very deep dark purple, borne on long straight stems. Leaves are long and narrow, giving this variety a graceful, willowy effect not found in any other Iris. Flowers slender, not large, but very showy and graceful. The slender buds on long stems are very attractive, and show bright touches of deep red and purple before opening. This is a feature of the Siberian which will cause you to choose it as one of your favorites.

KOCHI—Standards, purple lilac. Falls, black.

ISOLENE, IRIS—A grand, distinct Iris with very large flowers and strong foliage. Standards lilac-pink,

falls purplish old-rose, golden at the throat; beard yellow. The straight-hanging falls give the flower a long appearance. On established clumps it flowers freely on strong, well-branched stems. Among all the newer introductions it still holds its place as a distinct and worthy flower.

JEAN D'ARC—Standards and falls white, edged lavender. A dainty plicata that is better than Mad. Cherau.

JUANITA—Standards and falls clear blue-violet, deeper than Dalmatica, with bright orange beard. A tall, fine plant producing large flowers that are sweetly scented. Foliage distinctively long and drooping. One of the best cut flower varieties.

MONSIGNOR—Standards pale violet; falls pale violet overlaid and veined with deep purple.

Dahlias

FEW cultivated plants have such a wide range of color as the Dahlia. It is a favorite generally on account of its fall blooming proclivities and on account of its cheapness. Massed in corners or backgrounds its beautiful bright-colored blooms, supported on tall, stiff stems, furnish a touch of color much needed in autumn when so few flowers are in bloom. We offer the two most popular types, the Cactus and Decorative.



Mary Lair



Golden West



Mr. Hood

GOLDEN WEST—Hybrid Cactus. A deep, rich yellow heavily overlaid with orange.

GUSTAV DOAZON—Decorative. Color, salmon. One of the fine dahlias that always comes good and large; free bloomer, keeps well when cut.

LOUIS MARKSON—Decorative. Rich carmine red. A vigorous grower and free bloomer on long stems and lasts well when cut. Large size averaging six to eight inches. The center is closed and very full. The florets are of the grooved type and roll back making a complete ball.

MARY LAIR—Hybrid Cactus. Tyrian pink of a clear attractive shade. The bush is a very vigorous grower and will need considerable pruning as the flowers are produced very freely. The wonderfully attractive color makes this a most desirable dahlia. Certificate of Merit, American Dahlia Show, 1921.

MOUNT HOOD—Decorative. The flowers are of good size and perfectly double and are borne freely on strong stems. Its clear snow-white color and many other good points make this popular. Height, five feet.

SAMARATIN—Hybrid Cactus. Pure white. A fine white flower for cutting purposes.



G. Doazan

Louis Markson

Perennials

OF ALL THE PLANTS that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the inhabitants of the perennial garden.

Their hardiness, combined with their ability to grow and bloom in profusion year after year with practically no care have won for them lasting favor in the garden.

They are just the thing for planting around edges of shrubbery plantings, or beautiful when set in borders or by themselves in beds.

HIBISCUS (MARSHMALLOW)—Tall growing perennial with large light green leaves and giant flowers. Mixed colors. Very showy. Flowers in many colors, brilliant and attractive. Height, five to six feet. Large bell-shaped flowers close to stem.

HOLLYHOCKS—One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line on any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal.

Our strong, hardy plants are offered in mixed colors of many beautiful shades and colors, in both double and single types of flower.

ORIENTAL POPPY—One of the most gorgeous hardy plants in existence. Rich and brilliant colored flowers produced freely nearly the entire summer upon fine long stems. Of the easiest culture, growing in any kind of soil if set out early in the spring.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA—Has all the grace and beauty of the ordinary sweet pea, but the perennial varieties will bloom year after year without replanting.

SHASTA DAISIES—White, daisy-like blossoms, average height one foot. Long blooming period.

Fruit from Washington Nursery trees wins prizes

"The trees in Mr. Bradbury's orchard are all Washington Nursery Co. trees. He took seven prizes at the Colville Fair this year on his fruit; four first, two second and one third. He thinks it is due to the superior quality of the Washington Nursery Company's trees."

Loon Lake, Washington



Peonies

WHAT a glorious plant a well-grown peony in full bloom is. Its flowers are the largest of all perennials and the different varieties afford a range of delicate beauty and gorgeous colorings scarcely equaled in any other flower.

There is an element of practical permanent value

White

ALBATRE—Very large, very double rose type. Ivory-white, center petals margined with carmine. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous, tall grower; very free bloomer. Mid-season. One of the grandest white peonies.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Very large, well formed, sulphur-white bloom. Habits ideal. Stems very firm and long. Strong grower; free bloomer; fragrant. Very beautiful.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Enormous, globular, rose type bloom; often six to nine inches in diameter, on strong, extra long stems. Pure white, center prominently flecked with bright crimson. Free, early bloomer; fragrant. Popular for cut flowers.

LA PERLE—Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Deep lilac white, blush center, prominently flecked with carmine. Fragrant; extra strong, tall grower; free bloomer. Mid-season. Excellent.

MADAM DE VERNEVILLE—Large, very full, bomb type. Broad guard petals pure white, center delicate rosy white tinted with sulphur, fading to pure white with carmine-tipped central petals.

Fragrant; extra free bloomer. Very early white variety of great beauty.

MARIE LEMOINE—Massive, very compact, rose type blooms with a rather flat center; white with cream-white center with an occasional carmine line on central petals. Fragrant; strong, vigorous grower; medium height; with extra good stems; free bloomer; very late. Good landscape variety; good cut flower. Always admired. A charming variety.

Pink

ALBERT CROUSSE—Very large flat blooms of the bomb type. Rose-pink, flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Late bloomer.

DORCHESTER—Hydrangea-pink or salmon pink, creamy center; perfectly double; rose-shaped bloom; sweet scented. Good for cut flowers. Very late. Exceptionally good.

FLORAL TREASURE—Very large, showy, rose type; clear, even pink; fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best for cut flowers. Mid-season. Unique and charming. Blossoms often seven inches in diameter.

MONS JULES ELIE—An extra fine, early sort with medium fragrance. Bomb type, immense,

in the peony; that is, the plants once purchased and planted in suitable soil continue to increase in size and profusion of bloom and pay a generous annual dividend in the way of magnificent, deliciously fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorating purposes.

globular, very full flowers. Color an ideal, glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom overlaid with a sheen of silver that fairly shimmers in the sunlight. Strong grower; plants medium sized. A good keeper, thus a good cut flower. An unapproachable variety from any standpoint.

Red

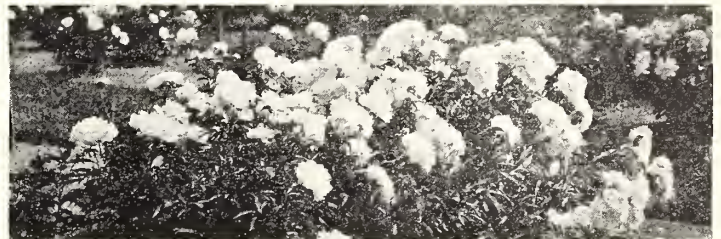
FELIX CROUSSE—Large, globular, typical bomb type, exceptionally perfect in form and color. Brilliant red, fragrant blossoms. Strong, vigorous grower, medium late. Free bloomer. One of the very best red peonies and especially fine for cut flowers. Exceptionally fiery, bright and effective.

FRAGRANS—Bomb type; very late. Compact, full flowers; color sulferino-red with slight silvery reflex. Strong vigorous grower, making shapely plants. Free bloomer in clusters; an old favorite and extensively grown for cut flowers.

L'ECLÉTANTE—Bomb type; mid-season. Flowers very double and full; color deep brilliant, velvety crimson. Makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up straight and erect well above the foliage. One of the finest.



Part of 50,000 Washington Nursery roses in blossom.



Peonies are lavish bloomers.

Roses

NO SHRUB or flower responds so readily to a little care and attention and returns such an abundance of beauty and fragrance through so long a period as does the Rose. Not a lot so small or acre so broad but the Rose must be the crowning feature.

Rose-growing is not an expensive luxury, neither does it require great labor. No other flower can be so well afforded by rich and poor alike. It adds charm and attractiveness to the humble home as well as to the mansion.

Do not confuse our Roses with the tender hot-house plants. All Washington Nursery Roses are hardy, field-grown stock, with good roots. They bloom the first year planted. It means much to plant a carefully selected outdoor-grown rose—because your results will be immediate and very satisfactory.

Remember that our prices cover charges prepaid to destination where the regular deposit is paid. We pack carefully and can deliver your stock in live, fresh condition for planting.

ABBREVIATIONS USED TO DESIGNATE THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF ROSES

H. P., HYBRID PERPETUAL—Hardy, vigorous and easily grown. Though called perpetual, they are not such free bloomers as the Hybrid Teas and Teas, but bloom only at intervals during the summer and fall. Recommended for planting in any section east of the Cascades and in the higher elevations wherever roses can grow.

H. T., HYBRID TEA—A cross between the hardy Hybrid Perpetuals and the deliciously scented Tea Roses. Not so hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but freer bloomers and more fragrant. This is the so-called "monthly blooming" class. Not recommended for planting where winter temperature gets below 15 degrees below zero, unless one is prepared to give extra winter protection.

T., TEA—These are the favorites where they can be successfully grown on account of their everblooming qualities, fragrance, delicate colors, and fine forms. Good for growing indoors in winter. Not hardy and recommended only for the milder sections west of the Cascades.

POLY., POLYANTHA—Delightful for massing in beds, or as edges for borders or beds of taller growing Roses. Their small, neat flowers are produced in large clusters, entirely covering the plant, through the summer and fall. They are useful for indoor as well as outdoor growing. Will grow wherever the Hybrid Perpetuals will grow.

WICH., WICHURAINA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS—An almost evergreen type that creeps along the ground and is covered, when in bloom, with immense bunches of single roses. Some of them, such as Dorothy Perkins, are double, are good climbers and very beautiful. Exceedingly hardy.

PER., PERNETIANA—A new race originated by Pernet-Ducher,

The following list, while not so long as some, comprises the best of the old standard sorts as well as the cream of the newer introductions. Much time has been given to the selection of varieties that would suit the wide range of tastes that must necessarily arise from as extended a field as we cover. We have carefully considered the milder coast climate, also the more severe climate east of the Cascades, and believe you will find that our list includes the best known varieties, adapted to both sections.

famous rosarian of France, and which is becoming very popular, being absolutely hardy and free blooming.

How To Plant Your Roses

The real secret of success when planting roses is: *First*, to cut back the tops severely; *Second*, to water the plant thoroughly; and *Third*, to cover the newly set plants with a mound of soil. Do not expose their roots to sun or wind to dry out.

Prune all of the canes so that not more than four (4) buds remain on a cane. This is very important. Shorten the roots a little, making a smooth cut at the end of each root.

Dig your holes at least 6 inches wider than the widest spread of the roots, and deep enough to let the plant set well down in the hole.

Put in the plant and half fill the hole with top



M. C. Testout Buds

soil. Do not use manure. Tamp the soil down hard, then pour in four gallons of water.

Twenty-four hours after this has seeped away, finish filling the hole.

Next, draw up a mound of soil over the bush fully six to ten inches high. This will bury the bush completely and protect the canes from drying out before growth begins.

Allow the mound of soil to remain until the new growth has pushed through it fully six inches, then hoe the mound down gradually.

When planting roses in the fall, mulch the mounds with straw or strawy manure after the first hard freeze.

If you will plant your roses in this way, they will be certain to grow in a satisfactory manner.

If these instructions are not followed exactly, the plants may not satisfactorily survive the ordeal of transplanting.

Pink Roses

AMERICA (H. T.)—Glowing rose-pink, fine shaped flowers, large, sweetly scented, carried on long stems. Deep, glossy green foliage; almost thornless.

CHEERFUL ROSE (H. T.)—Shining pink, illumined with orange and yellow; large, not very double, blooms of slight fragrance. Free blooming in spring and fall. A very bright color, softening to exquisite pink as it ages. Few roses are so distinct and interesting in form, which is like a half double peony.

WILLOWMERE (H. T.)—Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow which seems to come from the heart of the flower; not fragrant. A very strong grower and a persistent bloomer. One of the finest of all roses; a bed of it is magnificent, and it is equally fine cut.

CLIO (H. P.)—A vigorous grower producing handsome foliage; large, globular flowers silvery flesh color shaded to the center with clear pink. Excellent.

COLUMBIA (H. T.)—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing and enduring pink color. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless; absolutely free from mildew and easy grower.

HERMOSA (H. T.)—A pleasing shade of pink. Vigorous, hardy and very favorably known. An old rose that will always be in demand. Fine both for pot and garden culture.

J. J. L. MOCK (H. T.)—Clear imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery-white; blooms of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes. The strongest grower in the Hybrid Tea class. A giant of the La France type.

KILLARNEY (H. T.)—Brilliant, sparkling pink with large, pointed buds, broad, wax-like petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty. Very free and perpetual flowering. One of the very finest forcers.

LA FRANCE (H. T.)—Beautiful bright silvery-pink. Flowers large and are borne freely. Delight-

fully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the great favorites.

LADY ASHTOWN (H. T.)—Carmine-pink, shading to golden yellow at base of petals. Blooms large, globular and well formed, higher in the center than at the edge.

LYON (H. T.)—Shrimp pink or coral-center salmon shaded chrome yellow. Its color is gorgeous, form unsurpassed and fragrance delightful. Flowers are occasionally of enormous size, but always faultlessly formed.

LOS ANGELES (H. T.)—Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Buds long and pointed, expanding into a fragrant, beautiful flower of large size. A magnificent rose in color, form, fragrance and vigor of growth. A first-class rose in every respect.

M. C. TESTOUT (H. T.)—Brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers. The official flower of Portland, Oregon. Well known throughout the Pacific Coast.

MADAM BUTTERFLY (H. T.)—A glorified cross of Ophelia. All the color tones of Ophelia are intensified, making it a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Ophelia ranks at the top of popularity and Madam Butterfly will surpass it. It averages more petals to the bloom and produces more blooms to the plant because it makes more branches, everyone carrying a bud. The light buds are a lovely shade of Indian Red, yellow at the base. They



Madam Butterfly.

are unique for corsages and for low table decorations. The opening flowers are perfect in form and texture, clear and brilliant in color and of delicious fragrance.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H. T.)—Long, pointed buds copper-scarlet, opening to semi-double, deep reddish saffron flowers, freely produced and extremely showy. A fancy forcer and rampant grower with exceptionally handsome foliage and an excellent keeper.

MRS. JOHN LAING (H. P.)—Soft, shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in the H. P. Class. Flowers are beautifully formed; finely colored, extremely fragrant; free and perpetual. Flowers borne on strong stems; splendid for cutting. A thoroughly good variety.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)—The largest rose in cultivation. The buds are larger than the best American Beauties grown under glass and are borne freely in the open ground. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely



Sensation.

scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

RADIANCE (H. T.)—Brilliant, rosy opaline-pink; large, free and of beautiful form and sweet fragrance. A popular rose that blooms all summer; it has long, upright stems.

WINNIE DAVIS (H. T.)—Brilliant, apricot pink with reflex lighter tints. Long pointed buds, making a very handsome semi-double, graceful rose. Foliage clear bright green. Growth vigorous, erect and slender; an extremely heavy bloomer, particularly in spring. One of the best Hybrid Tea roses.

Red Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—Generally conceded to be one of the most grandly beautiful roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson; very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. T.)—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large double flowers on long, stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. Grown to some extent as a cut-flower variety, but its chief value lies in its striking beauty as an outdoor bloomer and bedder with bronzy-green foliage.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H. T.)—Deep red; flowers large; very double and well formed. A strong grower.



Gruss an Teplitz.



Hadley.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT (H. P.)—Brilliant red or scarlet-crimson, large, full and very fragrant. Excellent. An old variety which is very popular.

GEN. McARTHUR (H. T.)—Magnificent fiery-red color; one of the very freest bloomers; possesses the richest fragrance. Healthy, vigorous grower; erect branching habit and very perpetual; not subject to mildew. One of the finest roses grown.

GEO. DICKSON (H. T.)—Velvety-black crimson; reverse veined deep crimson-maroon; shapely, smooth petals of excellent texture; symmetrically arranged to perfect form and lasting in color and freshness with rich tea-rose perfume. Thick, leathery, beech-green, cordate foliage; vigorous growth and strong constitution.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. T.)—Vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant, hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

HADLEY (H. T.)—Deep, rich velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well

formed buds and large double flowers on rapidly growing, long and stiff stems, prolific during all seasons with a fragrance excelled only by the American beauty. Possesses the merits with some of the defects of its progenitors, Liberty, General McArthur and Richmond. A beautiful rose.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H. T.)—Glowing crimson-scarlet with darker shadings; buds of good length and splendid shape, ample petalage with a texture like velvet, opening into a magnificent bloom of Jazzling brilliance, fragrant as Richmond. A strong and clean grower, free from spot or mildew, producing long stiff stems with a bud on every shoot, needing no pinching. A good summer rose.

HUGH DICKSON (H. P.)—Intense crimson, shaded scarlet. Has large, finely formed flowers, very pronounced sweet fragrance. Blooms well and is healthy and vigorous.

MAD. A. CHATENAY (H. T.)—Rosy-carmine tinted salmon. Flowers are large, exquisitely formed and charmingly colored. Bush is vigorous, with rich, heavy, dark foliage. Very free flowering. Particularly fine.

MAD. ED HERRIOTT (Pernetiana)—The flowers moderately large and semi-double, buds perfectly formed and magnificently colored; a free blooming rose. Its floriferousness surpasses everything else. It is not only profuse but continuous. As a bedding rose it stands in a class by itself. Its many precious



Princesse Camille de Rohan.

qualities warrant it having a prominent place in every garden.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.)—Deep, rich, glowing red; extra large, semi-globular and full. Very strong grower and free bloomer.

ORLEANS (Poly.)—Geranium red. Bushy habit, grows and blooms freely; florets not crowded, but of beautiful arrangement and most lasting quality with their stiff, paper-like texture. The showiest and prettiest of the pink "Baby" class.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H. P.)—Color deep, velvety crimson passing to intense maroon and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant blooms; sometimes called the Black rose.

RED RADIANCE—A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red. Size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent Radiance. A splendid forcer as well as an admirable nursery rose.

RED LETTER DAY (H. T.)—Its velvety, brilliant, scarlet-crimson buds and fully opened flowers never fade. An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grade and charm.

EDITH CAVELL (Poly.)—Small semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red shaded, darker, pro-



Ophelia Rose.

duced in big, compact corymbs by sturdy, well-branched plants. Very bright, and one of the very best.

SENSATION (H. T.)—Enormous scarlet-crimson blooms of fine deep form, double—30 to 35 petals of great size and substance, very sweetly scented. Plant is strong and very active in sending up new blooming shoots.

BABY RAMBLER (Poly.)—Crimson. This is practically an extremely dwarf and continuous-blooming crimson rambler. Does not mildew and blooms all summer.

GEO. AHREND'S—Long, delicately shaped buds and deep-petaled, pointed blooms of soft pink in its most exquisite shade; delicately scented. Plant very vigorous, grows 5 to 6 feet tall; fine, wavy foliage; blooms sparsely through the summer and fall.

RICHMOND (H. T.)—Pure rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. T.)—Cherry red flowers very large and of fine form, large petals. Strong and disease resisting.

Yellow Roses

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H. T.)—Long pointed buds; blooms intense saffron-yellow, flushed crimson, changing to lighter yellow.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H. T.)—Buds are very long and slender, beautifully spiral and richly colored a deep orange red with golden base. The open flowers are old gold flushed with pure crimson and are very large, often four or five inches in diameter. A further color effect is obtained from the extremely long, wiry, violet-colored stems. Foliage is rich, glossy green. Delightfully tea-scented.

LADY HILLINGDON (H. T.)—Deep apricot yellow. The color is solid without any shading and absolutely unique. It can be told at a glance from any other rose known. A wonderful thing about it is that even after the flower is cut the color will deepen, it never fades. Buds long and pointed. The new wood and long stems are deep violet, making a contrast with the flower that has to be seen to be appreciated. Foliage at first dark violet, becoming a very deep green with slight violet hue. Flowers are large with remarkably large petals. Strong, vigorous grower. A fine forcing or garden rose. Excellent for cutting.

MRS. AARON WARD (H. T.)—A deep, golden-orange color shading out to lemon or creamy-yellow at the edge of the petals. Some describe the rose as Indian Yellow. Young foliage is unusually attractive, being a rich bronzy green color; flowers are of splendid form, full and double and are equally attractive when full blown or in the bud state. Buds are cupped and very deep. A very delightful rose.



Hoosier Beauty.



K. A. Victoria.

OLD GOLD (H. T.)—In bud form this rose appeals to everyone on account of its wonderful color, which is entirely distinct from and not found in any other rose, a vivid orange red, with coppery red and apricot shadings, which is further set off by the healthy, glossy, bronze-green foliage. Delightfully fragrant; a vigorous grower and very free flowering.

OPHELIA (H. T.)—Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect. Strong upright grower; handsome leathery foliage. Popular cut-flower variety.

SUNBURST (H. T.)—A veritable giant among yellow roses, throwing up heavy canes clothed with most ornamental foliage and crowned with glorious buds and flowers. Long, pointed buds of beautiful form open into gorgeous colored flowers. The color is a rich, cadmium yellow shaded with orange and copper. Long stems; free and healthy grower, with splendid keeping qualities. Richly tea-scented. A very splendid variety.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H. T.)—Has well-shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter towards the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The plant is robust and healthy, blooming with great freedom. A seedling of Ophelia and prized as a yellow form of that lovely rose. The golden color is richest and purest in the fall. Must not be confused with Yellow Ophelia, which is a distinct variety.

LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU (Per.)—A novel and distinct shade among roses; buds coral red in color, opening to cup-shaped flowers of salmon orange, shading to various degrees of pink, orange and copper. The bush is low, compact and many branched.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (H. T.)—Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edges; beautiful when half open. Plant erect and strong; foliage glossy and disease-resistant. Blooms freely early and late. Supplies the long wanted truly yellow rose.

White Roses

BRITISH QUEEN (H. T.)—Very large, finely formed flower opening freely in all weathers. Pure white on opening, after disappearance of an occasional slight flush in the bud. Massive petals with an exquisite reflex producing a globular and yet pointed form. Stiff slender stems, free and fragrant. An all-around rose, valuable alike for exhibiting, massing, bedding, decorating and forcing.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H. T.)—This giant, snow-white rose is without doubt the most popular variety of the day. Buds of immense size, egg-

shaped, with heavy, waxy petals, opening into a large snow-white bloom. Blooms six inches across are not uncommon. Strong, vigorous grower with abundant foliage. Can be planted anywhere.

K. A. VICTORIA (H. T.)—A strong, vigorous grower producing buds and flowers of enormous size. White, faintly suffused lemon yellow. Unequaled by any variety of its color. Popular and well-known.

WHITE KILLARNEY (H. T.)—A pure white sport from the pink Killarney; long in bud and of fine form. Superior to its parent as regards vigor, size of flower and ability to resist disease.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)—Has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet but pure white, equally large and fragrant, hardy and productive. Buds and flowers magnificently formed and borne very freely. One of the very best white everblooming roses for bedding, flowering all season long and until late in the fall.

WHITE LA FRANCE—Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant, free and continuous bloomer. Extra fine.

Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR (Poly.)—Without question the finest single flowered climbing rose in cultivation. The flowers are saucer-shaped, three to four inches across and are very lasting. They hang in immense clusters all along the branches, and are a remarkable sight. Color rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, with a prominent white halo in the center of each flower, further enhanced in beauty by a cluster of bright yellow anthers.

BLUE ROSE (Wich.)—This is a much better rose than some give it credit for. It opens a reddish-violet, quickly changing to violet-blue.

CLBG. AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T.)—Same as the American Beauty in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities; good foliage. Hardy. Produces shoots 10 to 15 feet long in a single season. Color rich, rosy crimson. A wonderful climbing rose producing flowers throughout the summer.

CLBG. HOOSIER BEAUTY (H. T.)—Flowers, brilliant, crimson-scarlet shaded to black, of exquisite form; long buds. Identical with the superb bush variety except that it is a rampant climber.

CLBG. K. A. VICTORIA (H. T.)—Ivory-white, identical with the parent Kaiserin Augusta Victoria except in its strong climbing habit.

CLBG. MARECHAL NEIL (Nois.)—Immense, deep, golden-yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance. Its classification has always been subject to argument. Often included with the Noisettes, but has no resemblance to the rest of them and conforms to the usual idea of a Tea Rose. Not very hardy.

CLBG. M. C. TESTOUT (H. T.)—Beautiful glow-



Climbing roses add charm and beauty to the home grounds—Dorothy Perkins.

ing pink, identical in flower with its parent name-sake; a rampant climber.

CLBG. SUNBURST (H. T.)—A climbing sport of that peer of yellow roses—Sunburst. A true pillar rose of strong growth, bearing freely, very large cadmium-yellow flowers, beautiful in bud or open flower.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Wich.)—Flowers large with high built center and petals beautifully undulated and cupped. Color the most beautiful shade of shell pink ever seen in a rose. Elegantly shaped buds on long stem, clothed with handsome bronze-green foliage. A rank climber, immune from mildew.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wich.)—Great clusters of pretty double pink flowers cover the plant for a long season of the year. Waxy, leathery green foliage, impervious to mildew and hardy as an oak tree. This sort is now the most generally planted of this class of rose.

EXCELSA (Wich.)—Called Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in large clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. Extremely vigorous and handsome.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—A rampant climber, it bears continuously enormous clusters of brilliant crimson flowers from early spring until frost. The youngest plants bloom profusely the first year. Absolutely hardy everywhere and retain the bright fresh green of its foliage all summer. Don't fail to include this marvelous, hardy, everblooming climbing rose.

GLORIE DE DIJON (Nois.)—Noted for the great size of its flowers, its delicate tea scent and its shade of color being a blending of amber, carmine and cream. A magnificent climber and one of the finest varieties in existence.

HIAWATHA (Wich.)—A beautiful single-flowered variety, with flowers hanging in long pendulous sprays over the entire bush. Color brilliant ruby-red with a clear white eye, the center of each flower filled with prominent yellow anthers, a striking and beautiful combination. Light glossy green foliage. Excellent for climbing, trailing or forcing.

MAD. ALF. CARRIERE (H. Nois.)—Rich creamy white faintly tinted with pale yellow. Extra large, full flowers very double and sweet. Exceedingly beautiful. A strong, hardy climber and free bloomer. One of the most satisfactory climbing roses in existence.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (H. Wich.)—Wonderful, new, hardy climbing rose. The vivid scarlet flowers are semi-double and produced in clusters, the plant being literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. Strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

TAUSENDSCHOEN (Poly.)—Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep or rosy carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms which almost cover the lovely pale green foliage. Called "Thousand Beauties" from its many flowers and the variations in colors. A vigorous, hardy climber with few thorns. Excellent.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS (Wich.)—A pure white sport from the Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit. A valuable addition to the hardy climber class.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Poly.)—A hardy climber; double golden-yellow flowers produced in large clusters of fifty or more.

Rugosa Roses

ROSA RUGOSA—Constant bloomer; hardy rugged; has great vigor, sometimes reaching height of four to six feet. The wrinkled rich green foliage greatly enhances the beauty of the large, single flowers, which change to small tomato-like seed vessels. May be used for hedges or as specimens in the shrubbery border.

PRAIRIE ROSE (Rose Setigera)—Deep rose to whitish flowers in clusters on slender, arching branches. Vigorous grower reaching six feet or more; the recurving branches are covered with flowers.

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The Yakima Plum

A great fresh shipper

THE YAKIMA PLUM is without a doubt one of the most promising fruits for fresh shipment yet introduced.

The fruit is very large, averaging in length from two and one-half to three inches. The color is a deep mahogany red, overcast with a beautiful bloom. Flesh, a rich golden yellow—very solid and firm. The pit is small and free from the flesh. The flavor is delicious. A durable skin and solid, firm flesh make this remarkable plum a first-class fresh shipper. The fruit ripens mid-season ahead of the Italian plum.



Actual size 2½ to 3 inches long. Circumference, 6 inches. Deep Mahogany Red Color.

One of the largest and most beautiful Plums grown

Its extreme large size, excellent quality and beautiful appearance make it a ready seller on fruit stands.

What others say about the YAKIMA PLUM

Mr. Millard Sharpe, of California, Says—

"The samples of the Yakima arrived in excellent condition. From a shipping standpoint I think you have discovered a wonderful, high quality plum. It is very evident that it will carry well as they lay in my mail two days after their arrival and were still perfect. Its color and size are both attractive and it comes in at a season when most of the California plums and prunes are off the market."

Mr. Martin Olson, a prominent Yakima fruit grower, says—

"The color of the Yakima Plum is between that of a Hungarian and a Blue Prune. The size is all that could be

asked. The quality is perfect. It ought to be one of the best sellers there is.

"I have about 100 trees planted and have found it to be one of the best growing trees I have ever seen. Some of the trees have made a growth of as much as nine feet this year. I have placed an additional order for the Yakima plum this year and will have about 175 trees when these are planted.

Mayo Nurseries of New York, write—

"They (the Yakima Plum) are certainly a wonderful looking plum and go ahead of anything we have seen. We believe they ought to make a splendid commercial proposition."

ANALYSIS OF THE YAKIMA PLUM

Weight in grams	78.2
Number per pound	5.77
Flesh per cent	96.82
Pit per cent	3.18

Just think of it—about 5¾ Yakima Plums make a pound.

WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY

TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON



THIS PICTURE illustrates eight average size Yakima plums arranged along a fifteen inch rule. The silver dollar also indicates something of the immense size of the fruit. Every family orchard should include a tree of this variety—a fruit unexcelled for home use.

A durable skin that makes it a good shipper

Ten years of

Like many other valuable and useful things, this remarkable fruit remained practically unknown for several years. Finally, through our chance connection with the owner of the original tree, a personal inspection and observation of the tree and fruit, and after ascertaining the judgment of practical commercial fruit growers, the introduction of this fruit has been made possible.

FEATURES that combine to make this fruit one of the best fresh shippers ever placed on the market are: *A delightful and pleasing flavor; Rich golden yellow flesh, firm freestone; Immense size and beautiful appearance; A deep mahogany red color, overcast with a beautiful bloom.*



Awarded
A.Y.P. Medal

This Silver Medal was awarded the Yakima Plum at the A. Y. P. Exposition at Seattle. The medal was awarded this variety as being the best new plum or prune shown at the Exposition. At that time a name had not been given the variety and its commercial importance had not been established.